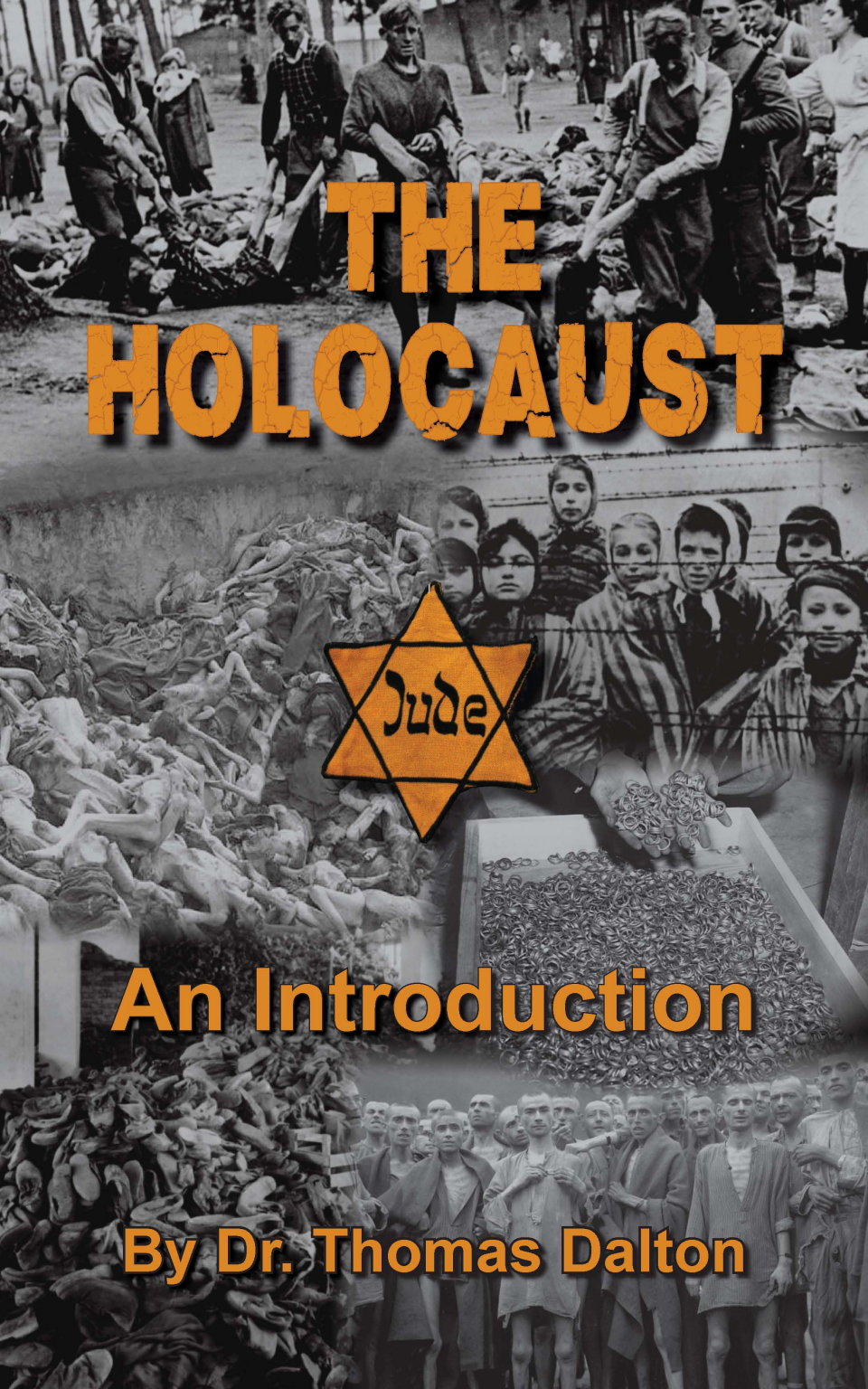
THE
HOLOCAUST
Jude
An Introduction
By Dr. Thomas Dalton

THE HOLOCAUST: AN INTRODUCTION

The Holocaust

An Introduction

Exploring the Evidence

By Dr. Thomas Dalton

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The Holocaust: An Introduction. Exploring the Evidence

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Cover Illustrations: Front cover from top left to bottom right: Germans carrying typhus victims to mass graves in the Bergen Belsen Camp at war's end under the supervision of British soldiers; mass grave of typhus victims in the Bergen Belsen Camp in early 1945; Jewish children at Auschwitz, photographed by Soviet soldiers after occupying the camp in early 1945; hundreds of uniform gold rings of unknown origin, claimed to have been taken away from camp inmates; piles of shoes at a shoe factory in the Majdanek camp, as found by the Soviets in late 1944, and falsely labelled as "victims' shoes"; emaciated inmates at the Ebensee Camp at war's end.
Back cover from top left to bottom right: "Work liberates" sign at the entry to the Auschwitz Main Camp; Birkenau, main entry gate with railway line; Warsaw ghetto; Hungarian Jews at Auschwitz in front of cattle cars, 1944.

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Introduction

The Holocaust is the greatest murder-mystery of the 20th century. Six million Jews, we are told, perished at the hands of the Nazis—in gas chambers, ghettos, and concentration camps. They were starved, suffocated, and shot. Their bodies were buried in mass graves, or burned in the ovens of Auschwitz, or on open flames. And all simply because they were Jews. It was the embodiment of evil, the greatest crime ever perpetrated.

Traditional historians claim to know about this crime in great detail. They have documents, photographs, and hard evidence. They have incriminating testimony from key Nazis. Some of the gas chambers have survived. And they have innumerable Jewish eyewitnesses. According to some, it is the "most well-documented event in history."[1]

And yet, when we ask detailed and pointed questions, our historians fall short. They don't really know when, where, or how the Jews died. They have no technical explanation of how it was possible, for example, to gas thousands of people per day in a single room, and then to dispose of their bodies—such that not a trace remains. They cannot find the mass graves that

[1] For example, Rabbi Abraham Cooper (2012) recently said this: "No crime in the annals of history has been as well documented as Nazi Germany's Final Solution, the state-sponsored genocide that systematically murdered 6 million European Jews."

allegedly held thousands of bodies. They cannot explain wartime aerial photographs that show a disturbingly calm Auschwitz camp. And they refuse to even consider a raft of contradictory evidence. In fact, many aspects of the traditional story simply don't add up. The deeper we look, the more puzzling the picture becomes—and hence the great mystery.

As with any murder, we, as investigators, would like to examine several aspects of the crime; these would include the motive, the means by which it was conducted, and the bodies of the victims. We would furthermore like to consider all ancillary and related evidence that might support, or refute, the traditional story. As we will see, all these areas are problematic, from the conventional standpoint.

History Reexamined

In the past few decades, a group of tenacious investigators has emerged, one that challenges the conventional view of history. Researchers who do this are generally known as revisionists; they seek to revise the orthodox account of some past event. Holocaust revisionists, however, are a special breed. They challenge not simply fellow historians, but an entire superstructure dedicated to maintaining and promoting the standard view. The conventional Holocaust story is sustained by hundreds, if not thousands of individuals: authors, scholars, filmmakers, publishers, and academics. These traditionalists are well-paid; they have large budgets at their disposal, and they enjoy the patronage of media, government, and the corporate world.

Holocaust revisionists, by contrast, are few in number—not more than two or three dozen, worldwide. They have no budgets and no sponsors. They receive no compensation for their work. On the contrary—they are continually threatened, defamed, sued, and otherwise harassed. Their books are confiscated, and they are even occasionally thrown in jail. And yet, under the most difficult of circumstances, revisionists persevere in the task of exposing the shortcomings of the traditional view, and in turning a harsh light on some uncomfortable aspects of the Holocaust story. They do this not out of spite, nor meanness, and certainly not for financial gain—

but simply in pursuit of the truth. They seek the truth of the greatest crime of the past century.

The debate between traditionalism and revisionism is no mere trifle of history. It is a matter of great importance. The conventional Holocaust story is so widely accepted as self-evidently true, and as the epitome of evil, that most people cannot conceive of it being wrong to any substantial degree. If, therefore, it is shown to be wrong, or at least deeply flawed, then a central pillar of our understanding of history is destroyed. Our simplistic notions of good and evil will have to be reexamined. Those who sustain and promote the traditional story today—primarily prominent and wealthy Jews, their paid assistants, and the dwindling number of Jewish survivors—will suffer a serious erosion of credibility. And we may begin to question other received truths promoted by the powers that be. These facts have huge implications in many areas of contemporary life.

One striking fact is this: Most people have no idea that there is a Holocaust mystery at all. This in itself testifies to the power and influence of the traditionalists. They work hard to ensure that most of the public never hears from the other side—nor even that there *is* another side. When the topic does slip out, as it does from time to time, it is always dealt with in the most denigrating and insulting of terms. Revisionists are invariably called "Holocaust deniers," "neo-Nazis," or "anti-Semites." They are slandered and impugned from the start. But their arguments are never discussed, never challenged, and never refuted. This, of course, is the classic *ad hominem* fallacy: to attack your opponent's character or motives, rather than addressing the substance of his arguments. This is a standard tactic of those who have weak counterarguments, or who wish to avoid discussing the topic at all.

Consider the term 'Holocaust denier.' This is, in fact, a nearly meaningless phrase. What, after all, can it mean to 'deny' the Holocaust? In order to deny something, we first need to know what it is. By general consensus, this event has three central pillars: (1) the killing of roughly 6 million Jews, (2) homicidal gas chambers, and (3) systematic intentionality on the part of the Nazis. Therefore we require all three conditions to exist, if we are to have a "Holocaust." In theory, if someone were to question any one of these three points, even in part, he would be called a "Holocaust denier."

But what does it mean to deny, for example, 6 million Jewish deaths? Is a claim of 5 million "denial"? Hardly, since that figure has been long supported by prominent Holocaust historian Raul Hilberg. What about 4 million? Doubtful; Gerald Reitlinger (1987) argued for 4.2 million Jewish deaths, and no one has called him a denier. 3 million? 1 million? We can see the difficulty here.

What about the homicidal gas chambers? Note: Any windowless room, in any building anywhere, could in theory serve as a homicidal gas chamber. All one needs to do is force people into that room, throw in some pellets of Zyklon-B (a granular form of cyanide gas, used by the Germans to disinfest clothing and personal items), and then wait 20 or 30 minutes. Of course, this would be hugely impractical, for obvious reasons: (a) it's very hard to force people into an enclosed space against their will, (b) it's tricky to get the pellets into the room without poisoning yourself, and (c) it's very dangerous to extract the dead bodies without again poisoning yourself—they are soaked in cyanide gas, after all, and the pellets themselves would continue to slowly release the gas for hours afterwards. You would somehow have to carefully aerate the whole room, over a period of several hours, and then cautiously remove the

bodies and the pellets. And then, if you were to be "systematic" about the process, you would have to thoroughly clean out the entire room, top to bottom, to prepare it for the next batch of victims.

This is no mere hypothetical description. It is, in fact, how most of the Auschwitz chambers allegedly operated. If one then takes the obvious stance—that such a procedure is utterly impractical and ridiculous in the extreme—are you then a denier? Perhaps so; but certainly a rational one! To deny the ridiculous or the absurd is simply common sense. One wishes there were more such deniers in the world today, not less.

What about intentionality? On the traditional view, Hitler and the top Nazis desperately wanted to kill every Jew they could lay their hands on. Aronsfeld (1985: 49), for example, states that "the German Nazi plan to murder every single Jew they could is beyond doubt." In fact, it is often claimed that the Germans put this objective above all others, even to the detriment of the war itself. As evidence, traditionalists cite various anti-Jewish statements by Hitler, Goebbels, and other Germans. But most such statements, including nearly all those by the leading Nazis, are highly ambiguous—as we will see. What is certain is that Hitler and others wanted to *remove* the Jews from Germany and the greater Reich. But it is far less clear that they wanted them *killed*.

Thus, if one claims that many thousands of Jews died—not in gas chambers, but in other incidental and ancillary ways—is this 'denial'? Every revisionist agrees that the Nazis wanted the Jews out, and that this was a deliberate and intentional, and even central policy of National Socialism. Many Jews undoubtedly died in the process of the ethnic cleansing of the

Reich. And it is true the Hitler and the others were largely unbothered by this fact. But is this to deny the intentionality of the Holocaust?

We can see, then, how difficult and how meaningless it is to declare someone a "Holocaust denier." Doing so would require a much fuller elaboration of the facts. Traditionalists, however, never provide these facts. They prefer to slander their opponents, and leave it at that.

Let us, then, investigate this great crime ourselves. Let us examine the central elements of the Holocaust story, ask tough questions, and see where the evidence leads.

Zyklon B cans with the grey gypsum granules which once were soaked in hydrogen cyanide; Yad Vashem exhibit. (Photo by Adam Jones; commons.wikimedia.org)

The Big Picture

With the Holocaust, as with any such issue, it is wise to always keep the big picture in mind. So let us ask some 'big picture' questions—questions that might get to the underlying plausibility of the conventional story.

First: Why do we know so little about the oft-cited "6 million" figure? It appears everywhere that we hear about the Holocaust. The US Holocaust Memorial Museum website writes, "The Holocaust was the systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of six million Jews."[2] The official Israeli institute Yad Vashem says, "The Holocaust was the murder of approximately six million Jews by the Nazis and their collaborators."[3] Traditionalists are confident of this number; as Robinson (1976: 281) writes, "There can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the estimated figure of some six million victims." The *Holocaust Encyclopedia* concurs: "The round figure of 6 million admits of no serious doubt."[4]

But does it? Consider this fact. The Second World War in Europe ran from September 1939 to May 1945—a period of 5 years and 8 months, or slightly more than 2,000 days. If the Germans killed 6 million Jews in the course of those 2,000

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2 www.ushmm.org ("What was the Holocaust?"). Accessed May 2014.
3 www.yadvashem.org ("FAQS: What was the Holocaust?"). Accessed May 2014.
4 Laqueur (2001: 139).

days, they must have averaged 3,000 Jews per day, every single day, for the full extent of the war. This is a truly astounding statistic: 3,000 Jews murdered every day, by some combination of gassing, shooting, and deprivation—for nearly six straight years. Is this plausible?

But the larger issue is that of body disposal. Killing is relatively easy; making bodies vanish is much, much harder. On the standard view, the Germans burned, buried, or otherwise totally disposed of 3,000 corpses (on average) every single day—for nearly six years. This would have been a monumental job in peacetime; it was a Herculean task in the midst of a major war. This alone should make us question the conventional death toll.

"So what?" some may say. "Something like 50 million people died in the course of the war, which is an even more amazing 25,000 per day. Why not 3,000 Jews?" Yes, but the larger figure includes all victims in all conflicts, everywhere on the globe. There were 58 national militaries at war, involving millions of soldiers, many of whom were shooting everything in sight. We can thus easily understand how 50 million people, globally, may have died. But the Jews were targeted by a single nation, one that was busy fighting battles on many fronts. Furthermore, and critically, none of the 50 million dead bodies was made to vanish—unlike the 6 million unfortunate ones.

Second: Sometimes we need to state the obvious. *People die all the time*. They die from old age, disease, injury, and accident. They die from homicide, and they die from suicide. In any sufficiently large population group, about 1% die of such causes every year.[5] Among the areas that would come under

[5] In 2002, for example, the US had 2.45 million deaths in a population of 288 million: 0.85%.

German control, there lived about 9 million Jews, according to standard sources. Therefore, this Jewish population would have experienced something like 90,000 deaths per year—even if Hitler had never been born. Over the course of the war, roughly 520,000 Jews would have died, even if the Germans completely ignored them. And if we count the time since the Nazis came to power in 1933, some 1.3 million would have died.

Since our experts give us so few details, we have to assume that any Jew that died during the Nazi era, for any reason, counts as a "Holocaust victim." We therefore have over 1 million victims before we even count a single Nazi murder. Any fair accounting of Jewish mortality would subtract the 1 million or so natural deaths from the putative total. But this never happens.

This also helps to explain those who say, "My so-and-so relative(s) died in the Holocaust." What they mean, most likely, is that they died during the Nazi era, probably of natural causes. But the blame goes to Hitler all the same. Is this reasonable? Clearly not. But until we get details regarding *who* died, *when*, and *how*, we cannot determine the reality of the situation.

Lest the reader doubt that such a loose accounting actually happens, consider the extremely liberal definition of a 'Holocaust victim' given by "the leading authority in Jewish global demography," Sergio DellaPergola. In a 2003 report, he stated that a victim is anyone "who at least for a brief period of time was submitted in their locations to a regime of duress and/or limitation of their full civil rights."[6] This is an absurdly broad definition, one obviously designed to maximize the number of victims and survivors. Clearly then, anyone who *died*, for

[6] See DellaPergola (2003).

any reason, suffered great duress—and thus may count as a 'Holocaust victim.' Their family members also certainly suffered duress, and if they survived the war could be counted as 'Holocaust survivors.' In fact, virtually anyone, any Jew, who lived through the end of the war could be declared a 'Holocaust survivor'—and thus entitled to receive lifetime compensation from Germany, endless speaking engagements, and perhaps a book or movie dramatization of their lives.

Third: If the 6-million figure is so well documented, why then do we never see even a basic breakdown of it? That is, why do we never find even the most elementary set of numbers, based on cause of death, that add up to 6 million?[7] This is not a trivial matter. Allegedly the experts know, more or less, how and where the Jews were killed. They know about the six extermination camps (more on these shortly). They know about the *Einsatzgruppen*, the so-called German killing squads that operated near the Eastern front. They know about the many Jewish ghettos—where they were located, when they operated, and when they were dissolved. The Holocaust is, after all, the "most well-documented event in history." Why do we not have even a rough picture of how, by numbers, the Jews died, such that the totals add up to 6 million? The reader is invited to look for any reputable source, printed or online, that purports to show such a list; it will be a long search.[8]

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[7] Occasionally one will find a tally *by country* claiming to show such a total. Dawidowitz (1986: 403), for example, lists 21 countries with death figures that add up to 5,933,900. But (a) those are unverifiable, because people moved all over Europe during the war, and (b) they don't address the central question: How do we know that all those people died?

[8] Here is a simple test: Check the "Holocaust" entry on Wikipedia, and try to find numbers, by cause of death, that add up to 6 million. Wikipedia is, of course, notoriously unreliable, but it nonetheless gives an indication of the problem at hand.

Lacking data from the experts, let's propose our own numbers. Here is one possible breakdown:

6 death camps:	3.0 million
Other camps:	0.4 million
Ghettos:	1.0 million
Shootings:	1.6 million
Total:	6.0 million

Is this correct? Hard to say. It gives the desired total, and it identifies the main categories of deaths. From what we are told by the experts, these numbers seem plausibly close. But we should be able to do better than that. In theory, we should be able to research each of these areas in detail—each has its own set of specialists—and then justify the individual numbers. And if we find that one category has fallen short, then another must be *increased*, if we are to maintain the overall total of 6 million. This is elementary logic. So why does this basic analysis escape the hundreds of experts and thousands of published works on this event? This is not an unreasonable request: *Give us the numbers that add up to 6 million*. If they cannot, we have yet another reason to be suspicious.[9]

Of course, even if we were given such a list, we could not accept it at face value. We have to ask further questions, probing a bit deeper. For example, what are the numbers at each of the six death camps, such that we can justify a total of 3 million? Which of the leading 'other camps' had the highest death rates, and what were those numbers—such that we can plausibly account for another 400,000? Which were the leading ghettos, and how many died in each of those—such that

[9] The one (almost) exception is Hilberg (2003), who gives some specific numbers for these categories of death. But his numbers add up to just 5.1 million—far short of the standard toll. And even these suffer from major problems, as we will see.

we can account for 1 million? (Beware: In order to count as 'ghetto deaths,' these must have occurred *in the ghettos*; someone who was removed from a ghetto and shipped to Auschwitz obviously cannot count as *both* a 'ghetto death' *and* an Auschwitz death.) There were four main *Einsatzgruppen* organizations. We know when and where they operated. How many did each kill, such that we can account for a large majority of the 1.6 million?

These are elementary questions. We ask not for precision, not for exactitude; rough estimates will do. We are within our rights to demand answers. Why are such answers not forthcoming?

For the sake of the present inquiry, let's assume that the above numbers represent the conventional view. They will guide our quest for the truth.

Origins of the "6 Million"

One of the biggest of the big-picture questions is this: Where did the infamous figure of 6 million come from in the first place? One would naturally presume it to be impossible to calculate the death toll in the midst of a raging world war. Even in the immediate aftermath, we would know little for certain. Surely we would not take, for example, the Nazis' word for it; they would be inclined to either minimize the death toll, or if coerced, exaggerate it. The many camp survivors—and there *were* many—would clearly not be of much help; as prisoners, they would have been in no position to know such things as overall death tolls. Therefore, one would expect an answer to come only from a detailed investigation of all the death sites, including forensic data, mass-grave exhumations, autopsies, and so on. This would then be compared with surviving German documentation, photographs, and other evidence. A proper postwar investigation would clearly take months, if not years. Only then could we be confident of an estimate of 6 million.

Oddly, this is not what happened. Far from it. In fact, nearly the *opposite* of the above occurred. The victorious Americans relied heavily on biased Jewish sources and captured and tortured Germans. They conducted no forensic investigations, no autopsies, and no unearthing of mass graves. The Americans thus relied strictly on hearsay evidence to establish the

all-important Jewish death toll. And they never took a single action to confirm the number. Their position seemed to be: If the Jews say 6 million, 6 million it is.

All this would be bad enough, but the story gets much stranger still. It turns out that the world was told of 6 million Jewish victims not only in the immediate aftermath of the war, but *during* the war, at the *start* of the war, and even *before* the war—in fact, *decades before the war*. The seemingly-impossible history of the '6 million' constitutes a fascinating subtext to the larger Holocaust narrative.

Perhaps the earliest published connection between Jews and '6 million' dates all the way back to 1850. The newspaper *Christian Spectator* (Jan 16; p. 496) printed a short article on "Spiritual statistics of the world." They list the global population as 1 billion, of which "6,000,000 are Jews." Two decades later, the *New York Times* reported similarly:[10] "there are now living about 6,000,000 Israelites, nearly one half of whom live in Europe" (12 Sep 1869; p. 8). One may speculate that it was around this time that the number '6 million' came to represent 'all the Jews.' Henceforth, whenever 'all the Jews' were under threat, the standard figure came up—as we shall see.

Just a few years later, there were already signs of trouble. The *NYT* reported in 1872 on the "persecution of Jews in Roumania" (Mar 23; p. 4). Gentile mobs were attacking them, and it appeared that "the blood-thirsty assailants would stop short of nothing but Jewish extermination"—an early premonition of claims of German extermination that would come some 70 years hence.

Or perhaps just eight years hence. In 1880 we read a striking report on "pleas for German Jews" (Dec 20; p. 2). The article

[10] Unless stated otherwise, all following quotations are from the *NYT*.

examines a speech by German philosopher Eugen Dühring, and his "effrontery to demand the extermination of the entire [Jewish] race, in the name of humanity." The writer then speaks of petitions before the German parliament, whose purpose is "extermination—the annihilation of the Jewish race."

But back to the subject at hand. The first mention of 6 million suffering Jews comes already in 1889. In a short article, the *NYT* asks "How many Jews are there?" The low estimate of "the ubiquitous race" is 6,000,000. "With the exception of half a million," it adds, "they are all in a state of political bondage." Two years later, in 1891, we read about the sorry state of "Russia's population of 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 Jews," and of "the fact that about six millions persecuted and miserable wretches" still cling to their religion, against all odds. Thus began a multi-year string of stories about the "6 million suffering Jews of Russia."

Such stories would serve useful to the nascent Zionist movement, which had come into being only recently. Its mission was (and is) to encourage world Jewry to settle in Palestine. The early Zionists thus were eager to play up Jewish suffering, in order to promote mass emigration from Europe. Referring to the Jews of Russia, noted activist Stephen Wise said this in 1900: "There are 6,000,000 living, bleeding, suffering arguments in favor of Zionism" (Jun 11; p. 7). In 1901, the *Chicago Daily Tribune* reported on the "hopeless condition" of the "six million Jews in Russia" (Dec 22; p. 13). In 1905, Zionists began to fret that "Russia, with its 6,000,000 Jews," wasn't promoting emigration (Jan 29; p. 2).

Periodic and often minor anti-Jewish incidents were always portrayed in the most dramatic terms; the *NYT* despaired over "our 6,000,000 cringing brothers in Russia" (Mar 23; p. 7). Later in 1905 came a polemic against a Russian leader who

"caused 6,000,000 Jewish families to be expelled" (Nov 1; p. 2)—which is impossible, incidentally, since that would have involved some 25 million persons. In 1906 we read of "startling reports of the condition and future of Russia's 6,000,000 Jews"; it is a "horrifying picture" of "renewed massacres" and "systematic and murderous extermination" (Mar 25; p. SM6). (One is tempted to ask, What is it about Jews, such that they are subject to repeated threats of "extermination"?) In 1910, we find "Russian Jews in sad plight," and we are saddened over "the systematic, relentless, quiet grinding down of a people of more than 6,000,000 souls" (Apr 11; p. 18). In 1911 the *NYT* reported that "the 6,000,000 Jews of Russia are singled out for systematic oppression and for persecution by due process of law" (Oct 31; p. 5). "6 million"; "systematic"; "extermination"—a clear trend is forming.

Soon thereafter, World War I began. We then begin to read of the plight of "more than 6,000,000 Jews who live within the war zone" (2 Dec 1914). The next month carried more reports of the eternally damned, "of whom more than 6,000,000 are in the very heart of the war zone"; they are consequently "subjected to every manner of suffering and sorrow," and all Americans are called upon to help (Jan 14; p. 3). In 1916, we read that "the world is silent" despite the fact that "nearly six million Jews are ruined, in the greatest moral and material misery" (Feb 28; p. 8). A year later, Rabbi Samuel Schulman exclaims that "six millions of Jews are living in lands where they are oppressed, exploited, crushed, and robbed of every inalienable human right" (Jan 22; p. 6). In May of 1917, we hear that "six million Jews—half the Jews of the world—are calling to you for help" (May 21; p. 1). By September, the situation was being described in the strongest possible terms; women and infant Jews must be saved, we are told, "if the Jewish race is to survive the terrible holocaust of the world

war" (Sep 24; p. 20). Few seem to realize that a Jewish "holocaust" occurred in *both* world wars.

By late 1918, the war was nearing its end. Did we have 6 million Jewish fatalities? No. Somehow they all managed to survive. Instead of attending their funerals, we were then called upon to aid their recovery: "Six million souls will need help to resume normal life when war is ended," writes the *NYT* (Oct 18; p. 12).

One might have thought that this would have been the end of the stories of the 6 million. But no. The famed number simply shifted to a new region. In September of 1919, we find that it is now the *Ukrainian* and *Polish* Jews who are subject to misery; "6,000,000 are in peril" (Sep 8; p. 6). We are further horrified to read that "the population of 6,000,000 souls in Ukrania and in Poland… are going to be completely exterminated." Naturally, this is "the paramount issue of the present day." Once again, 6 million Jews under threat of extermination.

The trend continued for years, too tedious to elaborate. References include the following:

> "unbelievable poverty, starvation and disease [for] about 6,000,000 souls, or half the Jewish population of the earth" (12 Nov 1919).
>
> "typhus menaced 6,000,000 Jews of Europe" (12 Apr 1920).
>
> "hunger, cold rags, desolation, disease, death—six million human beings without food, shelter, clothing" (2 May 1920).
>
> "Russia's 6,000,000 Jews are facing extermination by massacre"—again! (20 Jul 1921).
>
> "over 6,000,000" Russian Jews "neglected" (16 Sep 1924).

This brings us to the Nazi era, where the '6 million' appears once again—and long before WW2. The first reference comes

just two months after Hitler assumed power in January 1933. The *NYT* reports on a "Hitler protest" vote by some local New York government officials. Rabbi Stephen Wise issued an appeal: "We in America have taken the lead in a battle for the preservation of German Jewry," adding that his group "is now active in relief and reconstruction work in Eastern Europe where 6,000,000 Jews are involved" (Mar 29; p. 9).

Three years later, we read in the *London Times* of "6,000,000 unwanted unfortunate" Jews, and of "these 6,000,000 people without a future" (26 Nov 1936; p. 15). On that same day, the *NYT* reported on a speech by British Zionist Chaim Weizmann, who "dwelt first on the tragedy of at least 6,000,000 'superfluous' Jews in Poland, Germany, Austria." In February 1937, we hear that "five to six million Jews in Europe are facing expulsion or direst poverty" (Feb 26; p. 12).

In 1938, the *NYT* ran an article headlined "Persecuted Jews Seen on Increase" (Jan 9; p. 12). "6,000,000 victims noted," they said—referring to a combined total in Germany, Poland, and Romania. The very next month we hear about "a depressing picture of 6,000,000 Jews in Central Europe, deprived of protection or economic opportunities, slowly dying of starvation, all hope gone… " (Feb 23; p. 23). By May, it was the "rising tide of anti-Semitism in Europe today which has deprived more than 6,000,000 Jews and non-Aryans of a birthright" (May 2; p. 18). Later that year, the *London Times* printed an account of the "treatment of German Jews"; "the problem now involved some 6,000,000 Jews," they wrote (Nov 22; p. 11). Bear in mind: the start of WW2 was still nearly a year away.

Into early 1939, the *London Times* continued to report on Weizmann's view that "the fate of 6,000,000 people was in the balance" (Feb 14; p. 9). War began in September of that year,

and anti-Nazi propaganda accelerated. In mid-1940, the *NYT* quoted Nahum Goldmann: "Six million Jews are doomed to destruction if the victory of the Nazis should be final" (Jun 25; p. 4). This was still at least one full year before Hitler allegedly decided to begin his program of Jewish mass murder—according to our experts.[11] How could Goldmann have known what was to come?

In January of 1942, we read that Heinrich Himmler "has uprooted approximately 6,000,000 human beings" and shipped them into occupied Poland, "where they necessarily starve and freeze to death and die of disease" (Jan 18; p. SM10). By mid-1942, it was "a vast slaughterhouse for Jews" in Europe; one million were reported dead, and the remainder of the "6,000,000 to 7,000,000" at risk (Jun 30; p. 7). By December the Jewish death toll was reported as 2 million, representing one third of the 6,000,000 "in Hitler's domain." It was, said the *NYT*, "a holocaust without parallel" (Dec 13; p. 21).

The sad tale continued throughout the war years:

> Hitler intends "the extermination of some 6,000,000 [Jewish] persons in the territories over which [his] rule has been extended" (*London Times*, 25 Jan 1943).
>
> "Save doomed Jews," says Rabbi Hertz; the world "has done very little to secure even the freedom to live for 6,000,000 of their Jewish fellow men" (Mar 2; p. 1).
>
> Two million are dead, "and the four million left to kill are being killed, according to plan" (Mar 10; p. 12).
>
> "Five and a half million Jews in Europe are reported to have been put to death" (10 May 1944; p. 5)—still one full year before the end of the European conflict.

[11] The decision came some time in mid-1941, allegedly.

And again later:

> "Dr. A. Leon Kubowitzki… reported that 5,500,000 Jews had been killed in Nazi controlled countries" (Nov 27; p. 14).

Then the first definitive claim—in January of 1945, four months before the end of the war: "6,000,000 Jews Dead," blares the headline (Jan 8; p. 17). Jacob Lestchinsky claimed that the prewar population of 9.5 million had been reduced to 3.5 million. No mention of how he came to this figure, amidst the chaos of an ongoing war. In April, the *NYT* headlined a story: "5,000,000 Reported Slain at Oswiecim [Auschwitz]"—an incredible miscalculation, even assuming the correctness of the present-day figure of 1 million. In May we read something of an official declaration from Lord Wright of the UN War Crimes commission: "It has, however, been calculated that in all about six million Jews were deliberately slaughtered in [gas chambers] and other ways" (May 13; p. SM4). Calculated by whom? On what basis? And using what hard evidence? He does not say.

Thus is the story of the '6 million.' It has an impressive legacy. Traditional historians often emphasize that the figure came from the Germans at the Nuremberg trial that began in November 1945—which is true. A minor functionary, Wilhelm Höttl, testified to this number early in the proceedings.[12] Historians like to portray this as a kind of dramatic revelation, and as "official confirmation" of the number—which is a ridiculous claim. As we have seen, the number had been known, discussed, and anticipated for decades. And even then, in late

[12] International Military Tribunal, vol. 31, p. 86. See also *NYT*: "Trial data reveal 6,000,000 Jews died" (Dec 15; p. 8).

1945, no one had taken the smallest of steps to actually confirm such an estimate. It was pure hearsay, based on decades of propaganda.

Incredibly, even to the present day, we are no better off. We still have no hard data to confirm the '6 million'—and good evidentiary reason to doubt it, as we will see.

UKRAINIAN JEWS AIM TO STOP POGROMS

Commission to Visit Europe and Prepare a Memorandum for President Wilson.

LANSING GIVES PERMISSION

Mass Meeting Hears That 127,000 Jews Have Been Killed and 6,000,000 Are in Peril.

BEGS AMERICA SAVE 6,000,000 IN RUSSIA

Massacre Threatens All Jews as Soviet Power Wanes, Declares Kreinin, Coming Here for Aid.

Copyright, 1921, by The Chicago Tribune Co.
BERLIN, July 19.—Russia's 6,000,000 Jews are facing extermination by massacre. As the famine is spreading, the counter-revolutionary movement is gaining and the Soviet's control is waning. This statement is borne out by offical documents presented to the Berlin Government, which show that numerous pogroms are raging in all parts of Russia and the Ukraine.

The New York Times, *Sep. 8, 1919, p. 6 (left) and July 20, 1921, p. 2 (right)*

PERSECUTED JEWS SEEN ON INCREASE

Dr. Kahn Returns With Report of Rise in Europe of Those Deprived of Rights

6,000,000 VICTIMS NOTED

25,000 Refugees Said to Be in Need—Rumania Menaces 800,000 With Anti-Semitism

The number of Jews deprived of their rights and economic opportunity in Europe increased greatly last year, Dr Bernhard Kahn, European director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, said on his arrival here last week from Europe.

The new Government of Rumania has threatened to outlaw 800,000

6,000,000 JEWS DEAD

Jacob Lestchinsky Estimates Reduction in Europe Since '39

The Jewish population in Europe has been reduced from 9,500,000 in 1939 to 3,500,000, it was estimated yesterday by Jacob Lestchinsky, exiled economist and newspaper man, in an address at the nineteenth annual conference of the Yiddish Scientific Institute. Mr. Lestchinsky, who is research secretary of the institute, spoke at the closing sessions of a three-day conference at the Hotel Park Central and attended by delegates from Jewish educational and cultural groups.

"Of the 6,000,000 European Jews who have died, 5,000,000 had lived in the countries under Hitler's occupation," he said.

Other speakers included Dr. Harry M. Orlinsky, Professor of Bible at the Jewish Institute of Religion; Prof. Abraham Heschel of Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, and Joseph Opatoshu, vice president of the institute's executive board.

The New York Times, *Jan. 9, 1938, p. 12 (left) and Jan. 8, 1945, p. 17 (right)*

The Mystery Deepens

Back to our main plot. If we wish to examine the actual alleged murder of the 6 million, we must ask some further questions:

1) What was the intention of Hitler and the other leading Nazis?
2) Did they have the means and ability to carry out such a crime?
3) Did they in fact do it?

On the conventional view, the answers are clear: Hitler intended all along, and secretly, to kill the Jews of Europe. They constructed the means to do so, primarily in their system of ghettos, killing squads (the *Einsatzgruppen*), and in the six death camps, each of which was equipped with the infamous gas chambers. And yes, we are assured; 6 million were actually killed. "The round figure of 6 million admits of no serious doubt."[4]

Let's examine each of these in turn, from an objective standpoint. What about the intentions of Hitler and the other top Nazis? Consider Hitler's "first letter on the Jews," dated 16 September 1919. Written when he was only 30 years old, this short letter is a reasoned study of the Jewish question in Germany:[13]

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[13] From the online version at www.hitler.org.

> If the threat with which Jewry faces our people has given rise to undeniable hostility on the part of a large section of our people, the cause of this hostility must be sought in the clear recognition that Jewry as such is deliberately or unwittingly having a pernicious effect on our nation… All this results in that mental attitude and that quest for money, and the power to protect it, which allow the Jew to become so unscrupulous in his choice of means… His power is the power of money, which multiplies in his hands effortlessly and endlessly through interest, and with which he imposes a yoke upon the nation that is the more pernicious in that its glitter disguises its ultimately tragic consequences… The result of his works is racial tuberculosis of the nation.

By ruthlessly pursuing their own self-interest, Jews inflict a virtually fatal illness upon nations. The remedy for this serious problem, said Hitler, was a "rational anti-Semitism," one based not on hatred or emotion but rather on a straightforward desire to maintain the health of the nation. The "final objective" of this vision, he adds, is "the total removal of all Jews from our midst."[14] Note: not their deaths, not their murder, but rather their *removal* from German society.

From the early 1920s, the English-speaking press began covering the National Socialists. In later speeches, Hitler used somewhat different terminology—but with the same end in mind. The press's version of events, however, was decidedly one-sided. For example, in the 8 February 1923 issue of the *NYT*, they reported that "a part of the program of Herr Hitler… is the extermination of the Jews in Germany." It sounds ominous. However, we now know about the decades-long history of supposed "extermination" attempts, none of which materialized.

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[14] "*die Entfernung der Juden überhaupt.*"

More to the point, we need to consider exactly what Hitler said. Much of the time, the word that the English press translates as 'extermination' is *Ausrottung*; or in verb form, *ausrotten*. But it is not so simple. *Ausrotten* derives from *aus+rotten*, meaning literally to 'root out' or 'uproot.' And indeed, the Oxford English-German dictionary translates the phrase 'root out' to *ausrotten*.

Conversely, it translates *ausrotten* as both 'exterminate' and 'eradicate.' Both of these English words are revealing. 'Exterminate' derives from the Latin *ex+terminare*, meaning 'out of (*ex*) boundary (*terminus*).' In other words, to exterminate something is to drive it out, beyond the border, and thus to rid oneself of it. It does not demand the killing of the thing in question. Webster's confirms this, defining extermination as "to get rid of completely," or "to effect the destruction or abolition of."

What about 'eradicate'? This word derives from the Latin *e(x)+radix*, meaning 'to pull up by the roots'—hence 'to root out' or 'to totally remove.' Clearly one could 'root out' the Jews, for example, without killing any of them. And this seems to be what Hitler actually intended: that he wanted the Jews uprooted (eradicated) and driven out (exterminated). These meanings are combined in the term *ausrotten*.

If this were to happen in Germany, the Jewish presence there would be destroyed—not the Jews themselves, but their presence and their economic role in German life. This points to the other word that Hitler and others frequently used regarding the Jews: *Vernichtung*. The root of this word is *nichts*, 'nothing.' The verb *vernichten* thus means 'to bring to nothing.' The common English translation is 'to destroy.' To 'destroy,' in turn, literally means to deconstruct or 'unbuild' something. This, again, is exactly what the Nazis wanted: to deconstruct

and unbuild Jewish financial power in Germany. As before, nothing in this demands the killing of the persons in question.

Hermann Göring clearly held this view. In mid-1936, he was quoted by a top American diplomat as saying that "the Jews must be eliminated from German economic life."[15] There was no sense of animosity or hatred, but simply one of economic expediency; Jews had long dominated the German economy, and the Nazis believed that it was time for it to be returned to the Germans themselves.

We get further evidence of this relatively benign meaning of the German terms from the *NYT* itself. In March 1933 they reported on a speech by Rabbi Schulman, in which he decried Hitler's "economic persecution [that] aims at the extermination of the Jewish people" (Mar 13; p. 15). The following month, we again read of the Nazis' "deliberately calculated [plan] to accomplish the economic extermination of the Jews" (Apr 6; p. 10). Such reports were correct; they drew on Hitler's harsh but nonlethal use of the words *ausrotten* and *vernichten*. But already by June of 1933, the *NYT* began to drop the economic piece of the picture. Hence we read, simply, that "Hitler's program is one of extermination" (Jun 29; p. 4). And in August, the ominous final message is clear: "600,000 [German Jews] are facing certain extermination" (Aug 16; p. 11). Thus we can see the rapid evolution from a plan of economic dismantling and removal (reality) to a distorted vision implying outright murder (fiction).

Yet more evidence comes from the extensive diary of Joseph Goebbels. Between May 1937 and the end of the war, he made 123 entries on Jews and the Jewish question.[16] In describing

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15 Memorandum of a conversation with J. Riddleberger on 11 August 1936; cited in Tansill (1952: 387).

16 For a full account of all the diary entries, see Dalton (2010).

Nazi policy toward them, the most commonly used words are *evakuieren* (to evacuate), *abschoben/abschieben* (to expel or deport), *aus-heraus* (to move out), *liquidieren* (to liquidate, to get rid of), *ausrotten*, and *vernichten*. Notably absent are graphic and explicit words such as *töten* (to kill), *ermorden* (to murder), *erschiessen* (to shoot), and *vergasen* (to gas). And it is not only the individual words; the entire context of his passages on the Jews involves nothing but extended discussion of their removal, deportation, evacuation, and the like. Would Goebbels lie to himself, or use code words or euphemisms in his own private diary? Obviously not. When he said "evacuation" or "deportation," that's clearly what he meant. Nor did he mean deportation to any homicidal gas chambers; such things are never mentioned in his lengthy writings.[17] Nazi intention was clear: the Jews would be packed up and shipped out, to the East, to the newly captured areas of western Russia, and there they would be dumped—to survive as best they could.

Finally, and most revealingly, what about the words of Hitler himself? From 1941 through late 1944, he conducted long private sessions with friends and party intimates. These discussions—monologues, actually—have been published as "Hitler's Table Talk" (see Hitler 2000). Among a wide range of topics, he makes some 16 references to Jews and the Jewish question, over a period of about three years.[18] *Every one* of these passages refers, in the German original, to evacuation and removal; *not one* refers to killing, gassing, or mass murder. For example:

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[17] Again, he would have had no reason to avoid mention of gas chambers in his private diary. Yet they are totally absent—as is reference to Auschwitz, Treblinka, and the other so-called death camps.

[18] Hardly the "obsession" with Jews that has been portrayed.

"If any people has the right to proceed to evacuations, it is we… We consider it a maximum of brutality to have liberated our country from 600,000 Jews. And yet we have accepted… the evacuation of our own compatriots!" (8-11 Aug 1941—six months before the first so-called extermination camp was opened.)

"The Jew, that destroyer [of culture], we shall drive out (*setzen wir ganz hinaus*)" (17 Oct 1941).

"I prophesied to Jewry that, in the event of war's proving inevitable, the Jew would disappear from Europe (*aus Europa verschwinden*)... Let nobody tell me that, all the same, we can't send them to the [Russian] morass!" (25 Oct 1941).

"This sniveling in which some of the [German] bourgeois are indulging nowadays, on the pretext that the Jews have to clear out (*auswandern müssten*) of Germany, is typical of these holier-than-thou's. Did they weep when, every year, hundreds of thousands of Germans had to emigrate… ?" (19 Nov 1941).

"One must act radically. When one pulls out a tooth, one does it with a single tug, and the pain quickly goes away. The Jew must clear out of Europe (*Der Jude muss aus Europa heraus*)… For my part, I restrict myself to telling them they must go away (*Ich sage nur, er muss weg*)… But if they refuse to go voluntarily, I see no other solution but extermination (*die absolute Ausrottung*)." (25 Jan 1942).

"The Jews must pack up, disappear from Europe (*Der Jude muss aus Europa hinaus*)!" (27 Jan 1942).

"[The Jew] bears in mind that if his victims suddenly became aware of [the damage he causes to society], all Jews would be exterminated (*erschlagen werden*).[19] But this time, the Jews will disappear from Europe (*aus Europa verschwinden*)." (3 Feb 1942).

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19 Literally, 'beaten down' or 'beaten to death.'

> "We shall regain our health only by eliminating (*eliminieren*) the Jew." (22 Feb 1942).
>
> "Until Jewry… is exterminated (*ausrottet*), we shall not have accomplished our task." (30 Aug 1942).
>
> "I have already cleared the Jews out of Vienna (*Der Juden habe Ich aus Wien schon heraus*)… " (25 Jun 1943).

Hitler obviously had no reason to hold back his language when speaking amongst such close colleagues. If he had truly wanted to kill the Jews, he would have said so—more than once, and in no uncertain terms. Instead we find not one instance of such talk. Perhaps this is why so few of our traditional historians cite these monologues of Hitler; such passages are hard to explain, on the standard view.

The lesson here is clear. Simplistic translations are highly misleading, as are all the implicit references to mass murder. One must seek out the original German text, find the words that Hitler, Goebbels, and others actually used, and put them into proper context. Our traditional historians never bother to do this; it seems not to serve their larger purposes.

The Run-up to the War

To better understand the circumstances of the Great Crime, we need to further examine German actions toward the Jews both before and at the start of the war. Earlier we saw that, in 1923, the *NYT* declared that Hitler's program included the "extermination" of the Jews—though they were careful not to elaborate. The year before they were even more explicit; they wrote of his "excesses against law and order, and his speeches inciting his audiences to kill Jews and Socialists" (20 Dec 1922; p. 2)—again based on faulty translations. The *London Times* had it more nearly correct. They reported that Hitler wanted "all Jews resident in Bavaria… to be rounded up in concentration camps. … In remote parts of the countryside, Jewish colonies are to be formed… which will be strictly isolated from all other sections of the population" (6 Nov 1923; p. 14).

When the Nazis came to power in early 1933, they immediately began the process of removing Jews from positions of influence, and encouraging them to emigrate. There was minimal abuse, no pogroms, and certainly no large-scale killing. Even the dreaded *Kristallnacht* ('Crystal Night') of 9-10 November 1938 resulted in only some 90 Jewish deaths across all of Germany, including Austria—regrettable, but clearly no massacre. The point is this: that even through the end of the 1930s, the Nazis did nothing more than push the Jews out of

positions of power, intimidate and harass them, and do everything possible to get them to leave.

Even our traditional scholars agree—there was no mass murder prior to the war, which commenced in September 1939. Back in the 1970s, Erich Fromm wrote that "[the] systematic slaughter began only with the outbreak of the second World War. There is no convincing evidence that Hitler contemplated the annihilation of Jewry until shortly before then" (1973: 398). More recently, Peter Longerich (2010: 132) confirms this view: "The beginning of the Second World War saw the inauguration of the National Socialist regime's systematic politics of racial annihilation." Whether in fact there was any "systematic annihilation" or "slaughter" at all remains to be seen, however.

The war began with Germany's invasion of Poland—after much provocation by the Poles. It was at this point that England and France declared war on Germany, upon which Hitler reciprocated. This is an important historical fact that is all too often ignored: that it was the *UK* and *France* that initiated hostilities against Germany, thus turning a local conflict into a broader European war. The Soviet Union invaded Poland from the east two weeks later, and by the end of the month the nation was partitioned in two; Germany consolidated the western half, and the Soviets the eastern.

With victory in Poland, Germany suddenly gained control over some 1.7 million more Jews.[20] Did the Nazis begin mass-murdering them? No. Instead, they devised a plan to deport and confine them to a 'Jewish reservation' in the far eastern portion of German-controlled territory; this was designated as the Nisko Plan. Within a few months this was replaced by a

[20] Cf. Longerich (2010: 148).

more general objective: to transport all Jews into the "General Government," a large district of eastern Poland that included Warsaw, Krakow, and Lublin.

By mid-1940, with the German army pushing west into the Low Countries and France, it was becoming clear that even the General Government could not be a long-term solution. Thus came the Madagascar Plan: all Jews would be shipped to the French colonial island. This, Himmler said, was much preferred to killing them, something that was both "un-Germanic and impossible."[21] Though the plan never materialized, it was discussed as a possibility at least through March 1942. At that time Goebbels wrote, "There are still 11 million Jews in Europe. They will have to be concentrated later, to begin with, in the East; possibly an island, such as Madagascar, can be assigned to them after the war."[22] Clearly no plans for mass murder—as late as March 1942!

This brings us to the actual murder itself—the scene of the crime, as it were. Allegedly, the Nazis had three primary methods of killing Jews: ghettos, killing squads (*Einsatzgruppen*), and the six death camps. Let's take a look at each of these, in order to assess the overall crime.

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21 Cited in Longerich (162).

22 Goebbels's diary, entry dated 7 March 1942; see Dalton (2010).

The Mechanism of Mass Murder

Ghettos

The first major death category is the ghetto system. Ghettos were generally small sections of cities that were designated as Jewish-only areas. They began to be formed in early 1940; Lodz (Poland) was one of the first. Most were established by the end of 1941—more than 1,000 in total, so we are told. From early 1943, they began to be dismantled. The average ghetto lifespan was roughly two years.

Contrary to popular belief, ghettos were not prisons. Many were completely open, and Jews could come and go as they pleased—they were only required to live and do business there. Oftentimes, the ghetto was marked only by a sign. Clearly they were never intended as a means of mass killing. Longerich evidently agrees: "The establishment of the ghettos was carried out so haphazardly and slowly that it would be wrong to see it as a systematic policy ultimately aimed at the physical annihilation of the Jews" (2010: 166).

Ghettos were, however, the logical first step in a program of exclusion, removal, and expulsion ('extermination'). If the Nazis indeed wished to ethnically cleanse the Reich, they would have begun by rounding up Jews, confining them to specified

areas, and then methodically transporting them out. And this is precisely what happened. The two largest ghettos—Lodz (200,000 Jews) and Warsaw (400,000-590,000)[23]—were established in February and November 1940 respectively. Jews were confined there until new areas opened in the East, upon which time the deportations commenced.

Once again, it is instructive to keep the big picture in mind. From the perspective of the Holocaust, there is one big question here: *How many Jews died in the ghettos?* Given the years of study, there should something approaching common agreement on what that number is, and how it is derived. It should be the lodestar, the central point around which all discussion of the ghettos revolves. It should be everywhere that the ghettos are examined. And yet we find it—nowhere.

It does not appear in either older sources or newer, in print or online. Friedman's (1954) detailed study, for example, lists no death figures at all, either for individual ghettos or as a whole. More-recent sources are little better. Corni's (2003) chapter on "Life and Death" in the ghettos gives a scattering of mortality statistics, but nothing comprehensive. He provides detailed—down to the individual—monthly deaths for the two largest ghettos (Warsaw and Lodz), but only for 10 and 18 months, respectively (pp. 205-206). But he draws no overall conclusions from these. He closes the chapter by citing the Nazi statistician R. Korherr, who allegedly claimed that 760,000 Polish Jews died in ghettos through December 1942 (p. 218)—though this total is clearly marked by Korherr as the sum of "emigration, excess mortality, and evacuation."

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[23] The high estimate of Warsaw is found in Longerich (167). The next largest ghettos, according to Corni (2003: 195), were Lvov (103,000), Minsk (100,000), Bialystok (50,000), Kaunas/Kovno (42,000), Czestochowa (40,000), Lublin (36,000) and Radom (32,000).

In his "definitive" study, Longerich (2010: 167) allots just one vague sentence to these deaths. Citing Hilberg (2003), he writes that "the total of Polish Jews killed prior to and during the period of ghettoization before the violent ghetto clearances began was approximately 500,000." Only Polish Jews? Many countries had ghettos. And what does "prior" mean? And why exclude the "violent clearances"? And what was the basis for Hilberg's figure—the man who could find only 5.1 million deaths overall?

Or consider Dean (2010). He provides exactly the kind of concise summary that should include an overall death figure, and yet we find only two mortality numbers, both for the Warsaw ghetto (more on this below). Perhaps appropriately, one of our newest dedicated studies, Michman (2011), has no death statistics at all.

Online sources are equally deficient. Wikipedia ("Jewish Ghettos in German-occupied Poland") provides a nice list of 272 ghettos, including "number of Jews confined" (maximum? average? final?), but no death statistics, nor even references to any. It does list the presumed destination of the ghetto residents; virtually all went to one of the six extermination camps, directly or indirectly. These will be examined shortly. The website of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum ("Ghettos") gives no numbers, and states only that "the Germans and their auxiliaries either shot ghetto residents in mass graves located nearby, or deported them, usually by train, to killing centers where they were murdered." How many mass graves? Where are they? Have they been examined? No answers. Yad Vashem says simply, "Many Jews died in the ghettos."[24]

[24] Yadvashem.org, Holocaust Resource Center, "Ghetto".

The Warsaw Ghetto

We must keep in mind how simple our request is. The essential equation is this: Jews went into the ghettos; some died there; the reminder were shipped out. More explicitly:

(# Jews in ghettos) = (# Jews died in ghettos)

+ (# Jews deported out)

This again is elementary logic, and yet it seems to exceed the grasp of our traditional historians. Why can't we get even rough estimates of this basic equation?

Since it is evidently too taxing a demand to request overall death statistics, let's make it easier. Let's look at the single largest and most-examined ghetto, Warsaw. Here we theoretically know everything, and in great detail. Even back in 1954, Friedman could write, "The bibliography of publications on the Warsaw ghetto is so extensive that it is impossible to enumerate even the more important studies" (p. 79, n 76). How much more detailed is our knowledge today—60 years later?

Once again, we ask the basic question: *How many Jews died in the Warsaw ghetto*? Once again, we come away empty-handed. No sources provide even a plausible estimate of this essential number.

In fact, our experts cannot even clearly answer the simpler question: How many Jews were *in* the Warsaw ghetto? Friedman (1954: 79) says 420,000 to 500,000. Corni (2003: 195) says 400,000. Dean (2010: 342) says "some 450,000." Longerich (2010: 167) says 410,000 to 590,000! If we don't know how many people we have to start with, we certainly can't answer the follow-on questions regarding deaths and deportations. And if we can't answer those questions, well, our entire picture of the Holocaust is up in the air.

Unlike the hundreds of other ghettos, we do have some partial death statistics for Warsaw. Corni (2003: 206), for example, gives us a table with monthly death figures, running from January 1941 to June 1942; these average 3,853 per month. But why stop there? The ghetto existed for another full year. Can we extrapolate this monthly figure for the entire duration? This would imply some 120,000 total deaths. If not, why not?

If so, how do we reconcile this number with the following facts presented by the USHMM?:[25]

> "Between 1940 and mid-1942, 83,000 [ghetto] Jews died of starvation and disease."
>
> "From July 22 until September 12, 1942 […] the Germans deported about 265,000 Jews from Warsaw to Treblinka;"
>
> "[upon closing the ghetto in mid-May 1943] 42,000 Warsaw ghetto survivors [were deported] to the forced-labor camps at Poniatowa and Trawniki and to the Lublin/Majdanek concentration camp. At least 7,000 Jews died fighting […], while

[25] www.ushmm.org, encyclopedia entry for "Warsaw."

> the SS and police sent another 7,000 to the Treblinka killing center."
>
> "When Soviet troops […] liberated a devastated Warsaw […] [a]pproximately 11,500 of the survivors were Jews."

For all that, *no overall death number*—for the most well-known and thoroughly studied ghetto of them all.

For that matter, what was Corni's source for his numbers? As good sleuths, we must always ask such questions. In this case, it is particularly revealing. He cites an obscure, undated (presumed 1960) German text, *Faschismus—Getto—Massenmord*. This in turn is a translation from an even more obscure, also undated (presumed 1957) Polish source. Page 138 of this text has one table with the numbers used by Corni. But even here there are problems. There is no accompanying explanation at all—no elaboration, no context, nothing. Also, the entry for December 1941 is 43,239—a ridiculously high figure, and obviously incorrect, and thus Corni uses the number (4,366) from the accompanying chart. But if there are such gross and blatant errors, how can we trust any of the numbers?

One reason for the reluctance to establish an overall death toll may be the obvious lack of evidence—that is, absence of victims' bodies. Based on Corni's data, the Warsaw ghetto yielded nearly 130 corpses per day, on average, for two or more years. What did they do with the bodies? They could not bury them, as they were in the middle of large city. They had no crematoria, nor wood to build pyres. So—*what happened to the bodies?* And are there any remains that we might examine today, in order to confirm things?

Unsurprisingly, none of our ghetto experts addresses this thorny issue. At best we find mere passing comments in other sources. For example, in a 1942 article in the *NYT*, we read

that the Warsaw Jews "have no means for funerals, so the dead are put into the street, where they are collected by the police" (Jan 7; p. 8). (The same article, incidentally, claims that 300 per day were dying, mostly due to typhus—the very disease that the Germans were trying so hard to forestall.) If the police collected the bodies—4,000 or 5,000 per month—what did they do with them? Bury them? If so, where? Did they even count them? More unanswered questions.

Without such answers, we cannot really trust any information here. For all we know, the actual numbers could have been quite low. If there were 400,000 Jews in the Warsaw ghetto, this would imply 4,000 natural deaths per year, or about 11 per day. With this low number, we can well understand how the bodies may have 'disappeared' without a record. But Corni and others tell us that some 130 Jews died every day—ten times the natural rate. The *NYT* said 300 per day, or 30 times the natural rate. These are much harder to explain.

Or maybe it was even worse than we presume. In one striking 1943 report in the *NYT*, we read that "approximately 10,000 people are killed daily in Warsaw alone by different means; the cruelest and most inhuman instruments, which only the black satanic spirit of Hitlerism can invent, are employed" (7 Feb; p. SM16). Think of it—10,000 per day! In a ghetto area of barely over one square mile! Perhaps the reporter, the "noted novelist" Sholem Asch, was guilty of a bit of poetic license. When we are dealing with fiction, anything goes.

It must be kept in mind how simple an analysis we are seeking. The main points could be addressed in a single paragraph. Here's how it might go:

> "The Warsaw ghetto held 350,000 Jews at its opening, a number that peaked at 450,000 in mid-1942 and declined to 80,000 when it was closed in May 1943. Overall, 500,000 Jews

> passed through the ghetto. Of these, 40,000 died in the ghetto of natural causes, and 10,000 were shot there by the Nazis. The 50,000 bodies were dumped into three mass graves in a nearby forest, which were exhumed and studied in 19xx. The remaining 450,000 people were eventually transported out of the ghetto—300,000 to Treblinka, 100,000 to Majdanek, and 50,000 to other concentration camps."

That's it—very simple, very concise, and everything adds up. Of course these numbers are purely fictitious. We look to our experts to supply actual statistics. But answers are not forthcoming. And if the well-known Warsaw ghetto holds such mysteries, we can only imagine the sad state of the overall ghetto picture.

In the end, we are left with an empty sack. We must account, somehow, for roughly 1 million deaths in the ghettos. Yet we have no useful data on even the largest and best-studied ghettos. Furthermore, we must always keep in mind the natural death rate. If, for example, 3 million Jews (a rough guess, but certainly an upper limit) were confined to our "1,000 ghettos," we then would expect some 30,000 deaths per year—or nearly 100 per day—due strictly to natural causes. One hundred deaths per day, spread over several countries and some 1,000 different locations, could easily vanish amidst a major war. But more to the point, this would yield only some 100,000 deaths in total—a mere 10% of the claimed figure.

By confining the Jews, the Nazis certainly contributed to infectious diseases, malnourishment, and other maladies, and thus must be held responsible for those 'excess' deaths, along with any isolated shootings or other direct actions they committed. But we have no idea how many such deaths occurred.

Let's summarize our problem here. The ghetto system ran essentially for three years: 1941-1943. Over this time period, we

are told, 1 million ghetto-deaths occurred; hence almost 28,000 per month, on average, or about 925 per day. Every day, somewhere in the system, 925 bodies were either buried or burned. *Somewhere, in total, there are the remains of 1 million people*. Or so we are told.

And yet have no record of any such bodies whatsoever—no mass graves, no crematoria, no open-air pyres, no 'dumping in the river' stories—nothing. Not even the natural deaths are accounted for, which causes us to suspect that the total number of interned Jews was perhaps much smaller than claimed. And if we can't find the victims, how can we hope to solve the crime?

Einsatzgruppen

On the orthodox view, the ghettoization of the Jews was only the first phase in their "extermination." For obvious reasons, however, this system could never serve as a means of mass murder. Therefore, we are told, the Nazis sought more-expedient methods. One of these was mass shootings.

Germany attacked the Soviet Union in June 1941, rapidly capturing large amounts of land. As the main army advanced eastward, there was a constant danger of attacks by insurgents from the rear. The Germans therefore established the *Einsatzgruppen*—"mission groups"—to protect the soldiers. They were organized into four main units (A, B, C, D), consisting of around 3,000 men,[26] supplemented by a fifth "special purpose" group. These were supported in their mission by police battalions, SS brigades (referred to as *HSSPL*), and perhaps one or two other groups. In addition to their main role, these

[26] Per Longerich (2010: 185).

groups were also allegedly given "authority to murder members of the intelligentsia, the clergy, and the nobility, as well as Jews and the mentally ill"[27]—a formidable task.

The killing method was straightforward: shooting at close range, with bodies dumped in pits. There are some vague reports about the use of "six gas vans," but details are so murky that we can conclude nothing about them.[28] The *Einsatzgruppen* and affiliates are responsible for a large majority of the 1.6 million Jewish shootings, on the standard view—perhaps 1.3 million or so, depending on the source.[29] They evidently wasted no time; the bulk of the killing was over by the end of 1942.

As always, we must focus on the big picture here. If we allow that most of the shootings occurred over some 18 months (mid-1941 to December 1942), this means that the four *Einsatzgruppen* and their auxiliary groups collectively managed to kill, on average, almost 65,000 Jews per month—or around 2,200 per day. More impressively, they managed to bury the bodies at the same rate; more on this shortly.

To get a grasp of this scale of killing, we need more detail. Longerich and most others fail to do this; for them, it is sufficient to cite a string of alleged individual events—450 shot here, 600 shot there, etc—and leave it at that. Such statistics, of course, tell us little about what actually happened, and more importantly, fall far short of 1 million or more.

Of recent researchers, only Headland (1992) attempts to provide real details. Citing Nazi reports, he calculates totals for each of the main *Einsatzgruppen* and the SS brigades (nothing

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27 Longerich (2010: 144).

28 See Longerich (2010: 279).

29 This number is accepted by Headland (1992: 106). Yad Vashem claims 1.25 million deaths. USHMM says simply "over 1 million."

for police battalions or others), through December 1942. His figures are as follows (p. 105):

Gruppe A	364,000
Gruppe B	134,000
Gruppe C	118,000
Gruppe D	92,000
HSSPL	445,000
Total	1,153,000

But there are immediate problems, as he recognizes. First, these are, allegedly, *all* victims—Jews and non-Jews alike. Traditionalists assume that Jews were the large majority, perhaps 90%, though this could be drastically erroneous. Also, the *HSSPL* number is "certainly only part of their operations" (p. 106); such indeterminateness is a common ploy, and it leaves open the possibility of arbitrarily high ultimate figures.

But there are more fundamental problems. "It is not easy," admits Headland (p. 92), "to obtain a clear picture of any distinct features" of the *Einsatzgruppen* reports; "the irregularity of the reporting frustrates us at every turn." He continues:

> There is also evidence to suggest that some *Einsatzkommando* and *Einsatzgruppen* leaders deliberately exaggerated the numbers of persons shot for their own self-aggrandizement… If these exaggerations existed, there is no way to determine by how much and where the numbers were embellished. (pp. 97-102)

It gets worse: "The impossibility of determining an exact total becomes even more obvious when one examines closely the numbers given in the tables… Anything approaching a final total for the entire period of the war cannot be realized." But

wait—this is part of the "most well-documented event in history." Why is this huge portion of the Holocaust such a mystery?

Headland states that "it is unlikely that historians will ever get beyond educated estimates as to the number of persons killed in the eastern territories… " (p. 106). "We may conclude," he says on faith, "that the estimate of Raul Hilberg that over 1,300,000 Jews were killed in the east by the *Einsatzgruppen* and other SS agencies and collaborators is probably as close to a true figure as we are likely to find." What he means is this: *Hilberg is famous, and thus we should just accept his number—despite its lack of substantiation—because we have no basis for anything better, and something of that size is needed to even begin to approach the '6 million.'* It hardly inspires confidence.

But there is an elephant in this room as well, one that Headland, Hilberg, Longerich, and all the others studiously avoid: the absence of bodies.

For the sake of calculation, let's assume that the Headland numbers (above) are 100% Jews. Furthermore, let's assume that the total rises slowly throughout 1943, from his figure of 1.15 million to a final mark of 1.3 million at year's end. (*Einsatzgruppen* actions were almost certainly complete by this time.) Under these assumptions, the daily killing rate was very high: 500 to 2,500 per day, for most of the 2.5-year period. However, during three spectacular months—September to November 1942—it shot up to nearly 4,000 per day, thanks to some ferocious killing by the SS brigades.[30]

[30] The main contributor during this period was *HSSPL* leader Hans Prützmann; according to traditionalists, his group single-handedly managed to shoot 363,000 Jews in this four-month period. See Longerich (2010: 353) or Headland (1992: 104-105). For a revisionist view, see Mattogno, Kues, and Graf (2013: 419).

We will set aside the myriad difficulties of hunting down, rounding up, and shooting an average of 4,000 people per day—for 120 straight days. Let's assume this was done. Each day, the five groups have a total of some 4,000 dead bodies on their hands. Now what? The obvious answer is to bury them—in crude, deep, mass graves. In such a grave, one can pack, at most, six to eight bodies per cubic meter.[31] Consequently, the daily toll of 4,000 killings required a space of around 600 cubic meters—a hole that is, for example, 10 m × 12 m × 5 m deep.[32] In other words, a very large hole… a *new* one, every day… for 120 straight days. Even an 'off' day, of only 1,000 shootings, would require a hole of size 5 m × 6 m (15 × 18 ft), and 5 m deep, to accommodate the bodies.

What about a 'bad' day? The single worst alleged massacre was at Babi Yar, Ukraine. On 29 September 1941, *Einsatzgruppe* C supposedly slaughtered 33,771 Jews in one day. To accommodate these bodies, they would have had to dig a colossal trench 10 m wide by 100 m long, and 5 m deep. This alone would have been a major construction effort—all for a single day's killing.

So, some obvious questions: Who was doing all that digging? Every day, year round, for two and a half years? In ice and snow? Did each team have a diesel-powered excavator with them? And further: Where are all those holes? If 1.3 million Jews were shot and buried, it would have required, for example, 1,000 such holes, each containing an average of 1,300

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31 Though even this is a stretch. Imagine a cube-shaped, open-top wooden box, measuring one meter (3 feet) on each side. Now imagine six or eight random people—short and tall, skinny and fat—trying to cram themselves into that box.

32 In English units, roughly 30 ft × 36 ft in area, and 15 ft deep. Of course, if the killings were divided amongst the groups, so would the burial task.

bodies. Or maybe it was 2,000 holes with an average of 650—and so on. This gives an idea of the magnitude of the problem.

And then the decisive questions: How many of these holes have we found? And how many bodies were in them?

Traditionalists have their answers at the ready. By the end of 1942, the Nazis allegedly realized that they had made a huge mistake. So many mass graves, with so many bodies, left a vast amount of incriminating evidence. (Why they would have worried about this, we are never told.) Therefore they initiated "Action 1005"—a plan to destroy the evidence of their mass shootings. Longerich (2010: 410) explains:

> In June 1943 the commandos began to open the mass graves in the occupied Soviet territories, first in the Ukraine, then in White Russia, and finally in the Baltic states.

These teams were "extraordinarily thorough," he says:

> The mass graves were opened up, the corpses were burned on piles of wood or steel grilles, then the ashes were examined for valuable objects, gold teeth above all, before the bones were ground and the ashes scattered or buried. Then all other traces that could have indicated the places of execution were removed, and the murder scene dug over and planted.

Well, that settles that.

One wonders: How foolish does Longerich think his readers are? Are we supposed to accept this outlandish and impossible story at face value? Over 1 million corpses, buried in over 1,000 mass graves, spread over hundreds of thousands of square miles, were located, exhumed, and *burned to ash* on large campfires. The subsequent tons of ash—human plus wood—were sifted for teeth, bones, and other "valuables"; the bones were ground up (how?), and the whole mess was then "scattered" or buried, such that *not a trace remains*. The killers

evidently also had their own private landscapers, who came by at the end, smoothed out the soil over those 1,000 mass graves, and planted a few trees or shrubs to hide the evil deed. And perhaps a few flowers as well, in memory of the deceased.

This is a ludicrous story, but it is conveniently ludicrous. It attempts to explain away the glaring hole—the fact that we have found no evidence even approximating the 1.3 million supposed victims. Indeed, by a sort of perverse logic, the absence of bodies *confirms* the traditionalist view: "Of course there are no bodies; that was part of the plan." Of course.

Even if the Nazis had attempted such a thing, there are substantial problems here:

(1) Were the Nazis so stupid as to not think of this problem at the outset? And yet so brilliant as to later effect the total elimination of evidence?

(2) Merely finding all the mass graves again, after one or two years, would have been a major task in itself. The Nazis obviously had no GPS systems or satellites. They would have required an extensive and extremely detailed set of hand-drawn maps and written descriptions. Why do we have no evidence of such things?

(3) Digging up hundreds of thousands of rotting corpses would have been a messy, awkward, and revolting job under the best of conditions—and impossible during frozen winter months.

(4) The amount of wood required to burn decayed, rotting corpses would have been astronomical. Note: the Nazis weren't merely 'cooking' the bodies, they were *burning them to ash*. To do this on an open air fire requires an immense amount of fuel, something like 160 kg (350 pounds) of wood

per body, at minimum.[33] A modest, 1,000-person grave would thus demand at least 160,000 kg (175 tons) of firewood. And the fire would have failed in the case of cold, rain, wind, or other adverse conditions.

(5) On what basis can our experts claim that the *Einsatzgruppen* used "steel grilles"? Do they have any record of these? Any remaining examples, any photographs—anything?

(6) The ash would have been overwhelming. Each body, plus the wood to burn it, would produce about 9 kg (20 pounds) of ash; 1,000 bodies yields 20,000 pounds, or 10 tons of ash. Can we imagine the Germans "sifting" through mountains of ash, in the cold and rain, pulling out teeth and bones—each tooth individually inspected for gold, each bone tossed into the "grinder" pile?

(7) Grinding hard material such as bone requires large, power-driven machinery. Do we have any evidence that such machines existed, and were towed all over Eastern Europe?

(8) Buried ash remains as ash for years, decades, even centuries. If they buried the ash, it is still there. Why have we not found it?

(9) Disturbed earth, as in the huge grave pits, cannot simply be erased. Merely filling them in with dirt does not do the job. Modern technology can easily detect such disturbances, even from the air. Why have we not found these huge pits?[34]

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[33] See analysis in Dalton (2015).

[34] Recently, the Catholic priest Patrick Desbois claims to have found "hundreds" of mass graves. But his book, *The Holocaust by Bullets* (2008), is a farce. It contains little more than anecdotal stories and unjustified assertions. He offers no details of excavations, forensic analysis, ground-mapping, or the like. We can therefore draw no conclusions whatsoever.

The problems compound—to an embarrassing degree. As detectives in this great crime story, we must know when to dismiss obvious fiction. One feels sorry for Longerich and the others who promote such rubbish. They know, or should know, that it is nonsense. And yet they promote it all the same.

A more rational explanation is this: that the *Einsatzgruppen* and affiliated groups shot far fewer people, and far fewer Jews, than is claimed. No one doubts that they did kill many people, perhaps thousands, of all varieties. There was a war going on, after all. No one doubts that the bodies were frequently and unceremoniously dumped in pits. But to have killed well over 1 million Jews, buried them all, dug them all up a year or two later, burned them all to ash on wood fires, sifted through all the ash, and then hidden the ashes—this is impossible. The fact that we have no evidence of even a fraction of this story is telling. It is a clear sign that our traditional historians are seriously misleading us. It would not be too much to call them outright liars. The question then is: Why?

Gas Chambers

We have now ruled out ghettos and mass shootings in the East as effective means of killing and disposing of 6 million Jews. At most, we can imagine these two situations being associated with the death of perhaps two or three hundred thousand Jews over the course of the five-year war—many of whom dying from natural causes.

Despite the many unsolvable problems and issues cited above, let's make a temporary concession. Let's say that Hitler and the other leading Nazis did indeed want to kill every Jew in Europe. Even then, could they have done it? The ghettos and

half-dozen killing squads obviously weren't getting the job done. Something else would have been required.

If they had actually sought to kill masses of Jews, the Germans clearly had many options at their disposal. Shooting would have been perhaps the *last* method chosen; it is a tedious, slow, and uncertain process to take large numbers of people, line them up individually or in groups, and execute them. There were clearly better alternatives. For example, the Ruhr Valley had many abandoned coal mines, most with ready access to rail lines. The Nazis simply had to ship trainloads of Jews there, toss them down the empty shafts, and collapse the mines. Or they could have drowned them; it would have been a simple matter to pack people into crude shipping containers and dump them into the sea. That would have accomplished the evil deed and eliminated the evidence all at once.

If, for some strange reason, they felt compelled to 'gas' the Jews, they had options there too. As Fritz Berg points out, there were large, train-sized "gas chambers" in existence; these were used to fumigate train-carloads of linens, clothing, and personal effects with deadly cyanide gas.[35] Typhus, as we know, was a huge problem during wartime, and the Germans took many precautions. Rather than fumigate clothing, however, the Nazis simply could have processed carloads of Jews. They could have killed hundreds in minutes, with no risk to themselves. And the dead bodies would have been conveniently packed up, ready to head off for disposal.

If, for some other strange reason, the Germans preferred to use 'chambers,' they had options there as well. Consider this obvious fact: Once you have gone to the trouble of rounding up Jews and packing them tightly into small, air-tight rooms,

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[35] See www.nazigassings.com/Railroad.html.

you don't need to gas them. If the room is even close to "air-tight," you just wait 30 minutes or an hour, and everyone is dead. No toxic chemicals, no lengthy aeration, no messy cleanup—just open up the doors and haul out the bodies.

And there were simpler alternatives still. Round up the Jews, confine them in crude, prison-like structures in the countryside, and let them starve. Or faster yet: force them into large open-air corrals in the winter, with no shelter of any kind—just big fenced-in pastures. One cold night, and all are dead from exposure. The variations are endless.

But the Nazis, we are told, adopted none of these obvious alternatives. Instead, they opted for a complex, technical, and dangerous process of mass murder in gas chambers.

In order to better understand this most critical aspect of the Holocaust story, we need some background information. Prior to and during the war, the Germans created a large network of ad hoc prisons—concentration camps—throughout the Reich. By 1943 there were some 20 major camps of 25,000 or more inmates, and at least 65 ancillary camps with around 1,500 people each.[36] Many assume that all these were "death camps," that is, places of mass murder. But this is not so. On the orthodox view, only six camps were dedicated to the murder of the Jews: Auschwitz, Treblinka, Belzec, Sobibor, Majdanek, and Chelmno.

These six so-called death camps, or extermination camps, were never labeled as such by the Germans. They all served

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[36] See Kogon (2006: 247). Even this simple fact, however, is subject to wild variation. The *NYT* recently reported that USHMM researchers have now established that there were, incredibly, *980 concentration camps* ("The Holocaust just got more shocking," 1 March 2013). It's enough to make one's head spin.

different purposes, ran for different periods of time, and experienced different casualty rates. In fact the only points of commonality, according to traditionalism, are (a) they all held large numbers of Jews, and (b) they all contained homicidal gas chambers.

Once again, even the simple task of determining death tolls is problematic. Every expert, and every source, seems to have a different figure for each camp. And the variation is not insignificant; the highest estimates can be five or even ten times as high as the lowest. Even if we look at the two most 'authoritative' sources—USHMM and Yad Vashem—we find wide differences.[37] For present purposes, we will use a rough average of these two organizations' numbers.

The table below lists the six camps, sorted by start date, and the approximate average estimates of Jewish fatalities:

Camp	Start	End	Jews killed
Chelmno	Dec 1941	Sep 1942	250,000
Auschwitz	Jan 1942	Nov 1944	1,000,000
Belzec	Mar 1942	Dec 1942	550,000
Sobibor	Apr 1942	Sep 1943	225,000
Treblinka	Jul 1942	May 1943	900,000
Majdanek	Sep 1942	Nov 1943	75,000
		Total:	3,000,000

[37] As of June 2014, the following were found online (U = USHMM, Y = Yad Vashem): Auschwitz (U = "over 960,000", Y = 1.1 million); Belzec (U = 434,000, Y = 600,000); Sobibor (U = "over 167,000", Y = 250,000); Treblinka (U = 870,000 – 925,000, Y = 870,000); Majdanek (U = 80,000 – 92,000 overall, Y = 60,000); Chelmno (U = "over 156,000", Y = 320,000).

These six camps thus account for a nominal total of 3 million Jewish deaths, as we have assumed at the start. They are fully half of the Holocaust.

Let's look, then, at the basic picture of each camp, so that we can better determine if, and how, Jews were killed there. We will run through the list, roughly from least to most fatal.

Majdanek[38]

This is a camp that was once unsurpassed in its horror, but now has fallen mightily. The *NYT* first reported on Majdanek in July 1943. They wrote that "the German murder toll in Poland is reaching a new high… including 1.8 million Jews [in all camps]"—according to the Polish Minister of Home Affairs.[39] He tells of men, women, and children "deported to the Majdanek death camp in the Lublin district, where they were slaughtered in masses in death chambers." On two days in July, "more than 3,000 persons were murdered in gas chambers. Such executions are taking place every day."

But it got worse. One year later, the *NYT* had precise details. "Victims put at 1,500,000 in huge death factory of gas chambers and crematories," screamed the headline.[40] The camp had recently been "liberated" by the Russians, and they invited Western reporters in to see the horror firsthand. Reporter Bill Lawrence wrote:

> I have just seen the most terrible place on the face of the earth—the German concentration camp at Maidanek, [at

[38] Pronounced 'My-DUN-ek'. Also spelled Maidanek. Sometimes referred to by the German name, Lublin.

[39] 27 July 1943; p. 9. Once again, we have no substantiation of this estimate.

[40] 30 Aug 1944; p. 1.

> which] as many as 1,500,000 persons from nearly every country in Europe were killed in the last three years. I have been all through the camp, inspecting its hermetically sealed gas chambers, in which the victims were asphyxiated, and five furnaces in which the bodies were cremated.

He went to a nearby forest, where he saw 10 open mass graves—though only 368 bodies. "In this forest," he says, "the authorities estimate there are more than 300,000 bodies." The victims were of assorted nationalities: "Jews, Poles, Russians" and others.

Needless to say, the "1.5 million victims of Majdanek" failed to withstand scrutiny. Because the camp was so well-preserved, it was amenable to thorough investigation. It turns out that the authorities never found more than a tiny fraction of the bodies. As the years passed, the gas-chamber stories dwindled away and official estimates began to fall: first to 1.38 million in 1986, and then to 360,000 in 1990. Then further: 235,000 people, of whom just 110,000 were Jews (1992); 60,000 Jews (2000); "over 50,000" Jews (2003).[41] From the revisionist standpoint, Graf and Mattogno (2012) have calculated that the Jewish death toll was slightly less than 28,000.[42]

"So what?" some may say. "This reduction in death toll is a good thing. It shows that traditional historians are willing to alter their views over time, as new research emerges." It *would* be a good thing, if (a) they acknowledged the important contribution from revisionist writers, and more important (b) it led to a corresponding decrease in the '6 million.' But neither of these ever happens.

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41 See Dalton (2015: 178) for details.

42 See also Graf (2007).

Consider the estimate of 59,000 Jewish victims—a number that comes from the director of the Majdanek Museum, Tomasz Kranz (2007). In order to accept his number, we need to know how and when these people died. But even he gives us a rapidly shifting story. In 2003, Kranz wrote that "60 percent of the victims in Majdanek died as a result of starvation, forced labor, maltreatment, and illness" (2003: 230). If this holds for the Jews, it means some 35,000 died of these 'natural' causes, while the remaining 24,000 died by gassing or shooting. But we also have the story of the "Harvest Festival" (*Erntefest*) massacre, in which 18,000 Jews were allegedly shot at Majdanek on a single day, 3 November 1943. If this is true, it leaves, at most, only (24,000 – 18,000) = 6,000 Jews who were gassed or shot prior to that date.

But Kranz could evidently see that this caused a problem for the conventional view, which demands large numbers of Jews gassed at each of the six death camps. If only 6,000 were 'shot or gassed,' and if, say, one or two thousand of these were shot, this leaves only perhaps 4,000 that were gassed—unacceptably low, for our traditional historians. This is likely why, in 2007, Kranz backtracked. He now makes no claims about gassings versus shootings or other causes. He makes no mention of the victim count at the "Harvest Festival." He simply says, "We do not, after all, have at our disposal any data documenting deaths by dividing them into various forms of killing" (2007: 104). In a footnote he adds that "estimates concerning the numbers of mass prisoner shootings and gassing… are very general estimates and are not supported by source research." Therefore such figures "should be considered of little use." In other words, we know *almost nothing* about *how* the Jews died; it is all speculation. But if this is true, how can he be so confident of his 59,000 figure?

The Bath & Disinfestation building at Majdanek at one point said to have contained several homicidal gas chambers.

The heart of the Majdanek story, like all six death camps, lay with the gas chambers. The standard account, dating to 1944, holds that the camp had seven such chambers. They were unique in that they supposedly used both Zyklon-B (cyanide pellets) and carbon monoxide from pressurized cylinders.

But these claims have withered under critical examination. One chamber in the 'new crematorium' was simply an enclosed, windowless room—but lacking a ventilation system, it could not have been used to gas people. Two other chambers were claimed to exist in a 'Barrack 28'—which no one can locate today, and was likely a figment of Soviet imagination.

This brings us to the building known as "Bath and Disinfection Unit I," which allegedly held the other four chambers. Fortunately, it remains standing to this day, and thus can be easily examined.

The four B&D chambers are designated as follows:

– Room C: largest of the four rooms, allegedly used Zyklon only. But this room has a large, easily broken glass window, and no ventilation system. Today even the traditionalists agree that the room was used only for delousing of bedding and clothing.

Attention now falls on the final three rooms:

– Room A: a medium-sized room, with two lockable doors and no windows.
– Room B1: a small chamber, with small window and lockable door.
– Room B2: a small chamber, no windows, one lockable door.

But Zyklon use seems to be ruled out for all three. Rooms B1 and B2 have no ventilation, and only crudely constructed (and likely post-war) ceiling holes through which to dump the poisonous Zyklon. But there is no obvious way to get to the roof to access these holes, and there is the usual problem of how to remove the dead bodies once they are mixed with the deadly pellets. Room A had two doors, which could have served as a crude ventilation scheme—sufficient for linens and clothing, but not for people. But it has not even mocked-up ceiling holes, and thus no evident scheme to introduce the Zyklon.

In conclusion, if the Nazis gassed anyone with cyanide pellets at Majdanek, it was an extremely crude, dangerous, and bluntly speaking, idiotic procedure—scarcely worth serious consideration.

As to the claims of carbon monoxide poisoning, these are based on the fact that two of the rooms—A and B1—have perforated metal pipes running along the walls. The pipes lead to a small exterior shack that contains two large compressed-gas containers. It looks bad, until one reads the container labels: CO_2, or *carbon dioxide*.[43] Carbon monoxide is deadly; but carbon dioxide is not. We breathe it in and out every moment of every day. Why would the Nazis pipe carbon dioxide into

[43] Close-up photo available here: http://www.fpp.co.uk/docs/Irving/RadDi/2011/100911.html

enclosed rooms? There is one obvious answer: to slow down decay of dead bodies. If the rooms were used as temporary morgues, CO_2 would allow for somewhat extended storage by displacing oxygen. In fact, fruit growers use this technique all the time when they want to store fresh fruit over the winter; they use large carbon dioxide coolers.

This furthermore helps to explain witness accounts. The rooms had dead bodies (true), they were "gassed" (true), and the bodies were eventually burned in crematoria (true). The individual facts are true, but they do not add up to "homicidal gas chambers."

The bottom line is that Majdanek has sunk to irrelevance in the larger Holocaust story. Even if we accept that 60,000 Jews died there, they represent a mere 1% of the alleged total. Consequently we hear very little about the camp any more, from our traditional historians.

Chelmno

Even more so than the others, Chelmno is truly something of a mystery camp. It wasn't even a fixed camp per se, but rather more of a processing station and, separately, a burial ground. Victims arrived by truck at the small village of Chelmno on the Ner River, 60 km northwest of Lodz, Poland. There they found a large country manor—variously called a "mansion," "palace," "*Schloss*," or "castle," depending on the source—where they disembarked.[44] They were then told they would be shipped further on to the East, to labor camps. Instead, claim the historians, they were herded down a ramp into waiting

[44] This building was demolished by the Germans in April 1943. Only portions of the foundation remain today.

vans—vehicles that were modified to gas them. Hence the Chelmno murder weapon: *gas vans*.[45]

Once done, the van would head out to the "forest camp," a plot of land some 5 km from the village. The bodies would be buried, and later, exhumed and burned. The reader should not be surprised if the plot line sounds familiar.

Chelmno was such a mystery that, for decades, virtually no detailed studies were published on it. The best one could hope for was a short encyclopedia entry, or references to obscure foreign-language documents. Only in the past few years have we seen dedicated works appear. To date we have three books: two orthodox accounts, by Krakowski (2009) and Montague (2012), and one revisionist analysis by Mattogno (2011).

Our best source of information on any camp is wartime documentation, but unfortunately "documentation about [Chelmno] is almost nonexistent," according to Mattogno (2011: 7). Montague (2012: 2) concurs; he laments the "little physical evidence" remaining, the "absence of camp records and other relevant Nazi documents," and the fact that "[camp] photographs remain tragically lost to history." Current accounts of the camp are based almost entirely on unreliable witness testimony given in various postwar trials, and on a scattering of data derived from incomplete excavations. This partly explains the wide disparity in death estimates, from USHMM's "over 156,000" to Yad Vashem's "320,000." For our purposes, we have assumed a median figure of 250,000.

As the first in existence, Chelmno was supposedly the 'experimental' death camp, the one that would establish the process for the others to come. Allegedly, it was in the summer of 1941, following early successes against the Soviets, that the

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45 For a detailed revisionist study of these vehicles, see Alvarez (2011).

Germans began to devise their "final solution" for the Jews—mass murder, on the standard view, or evacuation to the East, according to revisionists. Presumably acting on (unwritten) orders from Hitler, Himmler surveyed his technical experts for the best way to kill masses of people. Based on their experiences to date, they knew that shooting and ghetto-confinement would not work. One of Himmler's men, Ernst Grawitz, allegedly proposed using "a fast acting, highly volatile gas."[46] As Mattogno demonstrates, they had many alternatives, including the highly toxic phosgene and diphosgene gasses. Even the dreaded Zyklon (hydrogen cyanide, or HCN) was considered only moderately toxic among those studied. The least toxic was carbon monoxide. And yet the Nazis inexplicably elected to use carbon monoxide in their prototype death camp.

The Germans had two ready sources of carbon monoxide. One was compressed gas, transported in large metal cylinders of the kind that were (wrongly) attributed to Majdanek. The other was from internal combustion engines. Compressed gas was expensive to produce and awkward to transport, allegedly, but engines were everywhere. Every car and every truck automatically produced carbon monoxide exhaust—for free. The choice was obvious.

According to witnesses, the gas vans were furniture-van-like vehicles, each holding between 25 and 50 people in the rear cabin. The vehicles were retrofitted with flexible exhaust pipes that could easily be redirected to a hole in the floor of the rear cabin. Exhaust gas, on this view, would pour into the cabin, quickly killing all inside. The dead bodies could then be conveniently trucked away to a disposal site at the forest camp.

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46 Cited in Mattogno (2011: 21).

But which engine type to use? The Germans had three alternatives at that time. One was a standard gasoline engine, which put out CO gas at concentrations between 1 and 6%. This is sufficient to do the job; CO is generally fatal within 30 minutes at levels above 1%. A second option, though, was much better: the so-called "producer-gas" engines. Producer-gas vehicles actually *created* CO gas, to use as fuel, at levels of 18-35%, which would have rapidly killed all exposed.

But the Nazis, we are told, passed over these two options, preferring instead their third alternative: a diesel engine. As it happens, and unbeknownst to nearly all witnesses and historians, diesels produce very little carbon monoxide—only about 0.1% for most of their operating range.[47] Incredibly, then, after choosing the *least toxic* gas, the Germans inexplicably chose the *least effective means* of producing that gas. We may be excused if we are skeptical of this alleged scheme.

Yet even today this fact seems to cause no concern for our traditionalists, who continue to insist on the diesel story. In the authoritative Oxford study, for example, Karen Orth (2010: 370) writes, "Chelmno and the Reinhard camps [i.e. Treblinka, Sobibor, and Belzec] killed with carbon monoxide gas generated by diesel truck motors… "

The assertion that the Nazis bypassed more deadly gases, and then opted to use a diesel engine to kill with CO, is sufficient for a rational investigator to dismiss the entire gas van story. But there are other problems with it. For example, it is physically impossible to pump exhaust gas into a "hermetically

[47] Diesels have long been used in mines and other confined spaces for precisely this reason. Granted, they can be 'detuned' to produce somewhat more of the gas, but this severely impairs the drivability of the engine; and the same engine that killed the Jews also drove them away, as we are told.

sealed" cabin. Either the engine will stall, or the cabin will be blown apart. There would have to be some complex system of pressure valves to let out the air as the CO came pouring in. But no one has ever described such a scheme. If we had an actual surviving gas van at our disposal, we could easily answer such questions; unfortunately, not one has remained. (More problems of 'vanishing evidence.')

Furthermore, we have a much more plausible explanation for the wartime accounts of gas vans. Trucks running on producer-gas systems were in fact called *Gaswagen*, or 'gas vans.' Additionally, the Germans had specially outfitted vans for use with Zyklon to delouse clothing and personal items; these too were called 'gas vans.' But when word got around of the (true) existence of gas vans, combined with the (true) fact that people were dying and being buried or cremated, and at the same time friends and family members were being shipped out of ghettos, never to be seen again, we can imagine how stories of homicidal gassings in vans could emerge.

How do our two traditionalists handle these issues? On the critical question of diesel versus gasoline engines, and the subsequent production of deadly CO gas, both Krakowski and Montague are completely silent. The word 'diesel' appears not once in Krakowski's book. Montague never specifies the engine type, nor informs the reader of the critical difference. Late in the book he allots one paragraph to "the question of the type of gasoline these vehicles used" (p. 208), but then neglects to answer the question. It is clear that he uses the term 'gasoline' as a generic for engine fuel, failing to make the crucial distinction between ordinary gasoline (petrol) and diesel fuel.

Potentially decisive evidence could exist in the mass graves, which allegedly held something like 250,000 bodies before

they were exhumed and burned. We know where the graves are; in fact, there is a 'victim memorial' there today. Montague discusses the graves in detail, and supplies a helpful map. Today we see evidence of three long (circa 200m), thin (8m) disturbances, one smaller disturbance of some 60m in length, and about a dozen isolated pits. In total, these could indeed have held some quarter million bodies.

Case proven? Not quite. As Mattogno explains (pp. 95-105), there have been four excavations of the Chelmno mass-grave sites: 1945, 1951, 1986, and 2003. The first three were so poorly conducted that nothing conclusive can be determined. The 1986 examination, for example, found "a huge amount of crushed human bones" at the presumed location of a corpse-burning site, but we are given no measureable details. Four bags of sample earth were analyzed, of which only "a few percent" consisted of bone fragments or ash (p. 97). The latest investigation in 2003 produced, once again, no objective, quantifiable data. Whatever is in those pits today, it evidently does not support the orthodox view. Perhaps these are the reasons why both Krakowski and Montague completely ignore the excavations.

But as Mattogno explains, there are yet more problems. If, say, 250,000 bodies were cremated on site, this would have required vast amounts of firewood—something like 40 million kg, or around 43,000 tons.[48] This would have necessarily deforested huge areas around the camp—and yet the woods are largely intact, dating to well before the war. If they trucked in all that wood, there would have been a parade of witnesses

[48] To put this in perspective: the Eiffel tower weighs about 7,300 tons. Thus the Germans would have required nearly six Eiffel-towers' worth of wood to fully consume those bodies.

testifying to the continuous stream of incoming vehicles; but we have none.

Once burned, the ash pile would have been monumental: roughly 2.2 million kg (2,500 tons). As with the *Einsatzgruppen*, the Nazis would then have sifted through the whole mass looking for teeth and bones, and then employed a power grinder to crush them. Given the murky details of the four excavations, however, we must assume that very little ash has in fact been found.

Conclusion: the 'mystery camp' remains largely mysterious. The vans, the bodies, the fuel, and the ash have all but vanished, as has all documentary and photographic evidence. The alleged gassing method is quite literally senseless. And we can easily understand how such stories of "homicidal gas vans" came to exist. Doubtless many Jews passed through the Chelmno station on their way out of the Lodz ghetto. Doubtless many of them died in the ghetto and surrounding region. Perhaps the bodies were taken to Chelmno to be disposed of. Perhaps some were buried, and some burned on crude pyres. But the evidence suggests that this number was much smaller than 250,000—perhaps a few thousand at most.

Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka

The next three camps—Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka—have many features in common, and thus are often addressed together. We will do the same. The camps are typically considered part of an "Operation Reinhardt" (or Reinhard) that involved confiscating Jewish property and then either killing them (orthodox view) or deporting them to the East (revisionist view).

These camps are unique in that they were at fixed locations in the east of Poland, and allegedly were dedicated strictly to the mass-murder of Jews. We know their locations, but sadly, and as before, very little of the camps remain. Today they consist essentially of designated forest clearings and various reconstructed, and therefore hypothetical, elements of the former camps.

The commonalities are striking, and telling. On the traditional view, all three camps:

– Opened with three gas chambers, and then added more later on.
– Were located on rail lines, in remote locations of eastern Poland.
– Had two distinct zones—an entry zone and an "extermination" zone. These were linked by a walkway called a "tube."
– Gassed Jews using the exhaust from a diesel engine.
– Initially buried their victims, and then later exhumed and burned them on site.
– Buried the ashes on site.
– Lacked even a single crematorium.
– Were demolished, planted over, and handed to a local Ukrainian to farm the land.

Both traditionalists and revisionists view the camps as part of a common plan, and thus we would expect similarities. However, this ends up working against the standard view because the difficulties and absurdities of one camp are shared by all.

We are already familiar with most of these problems. One is the use of diesel engines for homicidal gassing—it is simply absurd to think that, with the advanced science and technology of Germany, diesels are the best they could do. And yet,

orthodoxy insists on the diesel story. Previously we saw the quotation by Orth, regarding Chelmno and the Reinhardt camps. Hilberg evidently agrees: "Belzec is reported to have been equipped with a diesel motor; Treblinka is said to have had one from the start" (2003: 936). According to the USHMM, "In 1942, systematic mass killing in stationary gas chambers (with carbon monoxide gas generated by diesel engines) began at Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka, all in Poland."[49] Yad Vashem says this: "The [Treblinka] extermination area included a brick building that housed three gas chambers. A diesel engine was housed in an adjoining shed—this engine produced the carbon monoxide, which fueled the chambers."[50] In another entry, they write:[51]

> Belzec, which commenced operation in March [1942], had three gas chambers located in a wooden barrack; Sobibor, where the killings began in May, housed its gas chambers in a brick building and Treblinka, which was established in July, had three gas chambers that could be hermetically sealed. At each of the three camps, hundreds of thousands of Jews were murdered by exhaust gas from diesel engines.

We can understand their dilemma. So much time and energy has been dedicated to the diesel gassing story that they cannot back down without a major loss of credibility. They therefore repeat the same story over and over again, without ever informing the reader of the severe technical difficulties involved.

There is a related problem, however. People who die from carbon monoxide poisoning frequently have bright pink or red coloration on their skin. This is a chemical reaction of the

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49 Online: "Gassing operations."
50 Online: "Treblinka."
51 Online: "Gas chambers."

blood, and it is a unique and distinctive marker.[52] Therefore the witnesses who claimed to have seen the dead bodies at the Reinhardt camps should have remarked on an overwhelming number of pink or red corpses. It would have been a sure sign of CO gassing. As it happens, no one has done this. Some have claimed to have seen blue or yellow coloration, but never pink or red. And yet this would have been the dominant feature, readily apparent to all. The reader is invited to search for witnesses claiming to see red corpses; it will be a long search.

But let's press ahead with our investigation. Traditional historians offer us a nominal account of the Reinhardt deaths over time. Let's lay them all out in a single view, to get a better look. Based on a variety of sources, the following table shows estimated monthly deaths (thousands), for each of the three camps, during the two years of their operation.[53]

Reinhardt Camp Deaths – Traditional, in thousands

1942													
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Totals
Sobibor	0	0	0	27	27	27	0	0	7	7	7	7	109
Belzec	0	0	44	42	4	18	54	156	96	66	60	10	550
Treblinka	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	128	180	202	100	32	833
Totals:	0	0	44	69	31	45	245	284	283	275	167	49	1,492
1943													
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Totals
Sobibor	8	11	11	11	15	15	15	15	15	0	0	0	116
Belzec	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treblinka	32	19	4	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67
Totals:	40	30	15	17	21	15	15	15	15	0	0	0	183

[52] In fact, even today, American meat suppliers use carbon monoxide gas to treat their meat, precisely because it gives it the "cherry red" appearance of fresh meat.

[53] In Dalton (2015: 73-81), such analysis is called a death matrix.

As we can see, the total figures for each camp match those we assumed previously: Sobibor = 225,000, Belzec = 550,000, and Treblinka = 900,000. The monthly figures are conjectural, but obviously some such combination of deaths must have occurred, if the requisite totals are to be attained. If our experts disagree with these figures, they are welcome to propose better ones—and to justify them.

A few things jump out at us. Any single camp number above 30 (that is, above 30,000) means that more than 1,000 people per day were allegedly gassed that month, with diesel engine exhaust. Given the many difficulties of this process, cited previously, that would have been quite a task. But the numbers go much higher than this. For seven of the months, the numbers equal or exceed 100,000 per month, or about 3,300 daily. The peak month—Treblinka in October 1942—was over 200,000, or more than 6,700 per day. Once again, we are confronted with an astonishing and frankly unbelievable claim: that the Nazis managed, using only diesel-engine exhaust, to kill nearly 7,000 Jews per day, every day, for a solid month.

As before, the 'buried-exhumed-burned' sequence would also have been a huge problem. All the *Einsatzgruppen* issues recur here, though at greater levels of absurdity. Based on our experts' accounts, Chelmno was the first camp to exhume and burn, in the open air, on wood fires (in August-September 1942). If this was the "success" that we are told it was, the orders should have immediately gone out to the other camps: *stop burying your dead, just burn them*. (Note that all three Reinhardt camps were in operation by then.) But as it happened, only Sobibor began the exhuming and burning process right away. Belzec continued burying its dead for three more

months. Treblinka, for seven more months. And the *Einsatzgruppen* were still digging mass graves a full *nine* months after the Chelmno "success."

For that matter, why did the Reinhardt camps *ever* need to bury their bodies? If they were in fact designed and built as "pure extermination camps," surely the Germans would have constructed basic crematoria at each location—high speed, highly efficient crematoria, to totally dispose of the evidence of the crime. Instead, they could do no better (allegedly) than to dump the bodies in a big hole in the ground, and then later, realizing their stupidity, dig up and burn the decaying corpses over log fires. And then, in another move of monumental stupidity, they decided to bury the ashes in the very holes from which the corpses came—ash that would then sit there for decades, waiting to be analyzed.

But even this understates the situation. In the alleged reality, they were burning so many corpses, at such a high rate, that their 'log fires' would have been towering infernos. The burning rate at Sobibor, for the last three months of 1942, would have been roughly 900 per day—900 rotting corpses burned to ash, every day, for three cold winter months. Tons of ash, sifted for teeth and bones, every day, for three months.

And that was the 'easy' camp. Belzec, allegedly, burned their 550,000 bodies over five winter/spring months[54]—an average of nearly 3,700 per day. Treblinka, though, was truly mind-boggling. There, we are told, they burned 900,000 corpses during just four months[55]—an astounding rate of 7,500 per day. That would require something like 1.2 million kg of wood, every day. It would generate about 67,000 kg of ash, every day. Is this reasonable? Surely not. This is in the realm

[54] December 1942 through April 1943.
[55] April through July 1943.

of science fiction. And yet it is exactly what our experts expect us to believe.

What, in fact, do our experts have to say about all this? Here's what famed Holocaust researcher Martin Gilbert—*Sir* Martin Gilbert—said: "The deliberate attempt to destroy systematically all of Europe's Jews [peaked in 1942], during which hundreds of thousands of Jews were being gassed every day at Belzec, Chelmno, Sobibor, and Treblinka" (1981: 26). Wait—can that be correct? *Hundreds of thousands gassed—every day?* Sir Gilbert is a smart man. Surely he doesn't make loose, off-the-cuff declarations. Surely he knows that it is impossible—*impossible*—to gas and burn "hundreds of thousands" in four camps, every day. Why, then, would he publish such an obvious falsehood? Why would he lie? Sir Gilbert is a self-proclaimed Zionist Jew. Surely he knows the folly of lying about the Jewish Holocaust. So—why would he lie? In whose interest is it to exaggerate such claims?

The only hope to get to the bottom of these issues is to conduct on-site excavations. Such work would allow us to determine the number and size of the mass graves, to quantify any remaining bodies, bones, or ash, and to find any remnants of the gas chambers. To a greater or lesser degree, such work has been performed at all three Reinhardt camps. What, then, does the excavation record tell us about each of these? Here is a summary in brief.

Belzec: All 550,000 bodies buried before exhumations-cremations began in December 1942. Two excavations since the war.

1) A Polish investigation in 1945 dug nine large holes, up to 10m wide and up to 8m deep. Findings: Sand mixed with intermittent human ash, along with scattered bones. No firm conclusions can be drawn, but from the wording—

"some charred remains," "part of a human body," "a human skull," "two shinbones and a rib," "one partially burnt specimen," etc—it suggests something on the order of hundreds of bodies, and certainly not hundreds of thousands.[56]

2) A 1997-1999 investigation, led by Andrzej Kola, dug 2,227 core samples in a grid-like pattern. Claimed to find "33 mass graves," but based on their reported size they could have held less than one quarter of the alleged 550,000 bodies that were buried there. Also, their ash content was sporadic, inconsistent, and "absolutely incompatible" (Mattogno 2004: 87) with any mass incineration.

Kola's findings were published in small book, *Belzec: The Nazi Camp for Jews in Light of Archeological Sources* (2000). Perhaps fittingly, this book is rarely cited, rarely discussed, and virtually unobtainable. It seems that it does not provide the definitive proof that was hoped for.

Sobibor: Only 81,000 bodies buried before cremations began in October 1942. Several excavations, separated into three phases. Findings summarized in Bem and Mazurek (2012).

1) Kola (2000-2001). Digging 3,805 core samples over nine hectares, Kola "hoped to pinpoint the location of the gas chambers" (Bem/Mazurek, p. 98). He claims to have found seven mass graves and five building structure remains ("Objects A-E"). All of the mass graves contained skeletal remains—that is, unburned bodies—which argues against the bury-exhume-burn thesis. Total volume of the six main graves was around 14,700 cubic meters, sufficient to hold more than 100,000 bodies. But as Graf, Kues, and Mattogno (2010: 123) point out, simply because they were

[56] Report cited in Mattogno (2004: 79).

large enough "does not mean that [the] corpses *were* buried in them." Furthermore, due to random and uncontrolled diggings at the site after the war, there is a "high probability" that the graves were originally "considerably smaller" than at present. In any case, data from the core samples did not result in any determination of numbers of victims.

Regarding the building remains, one large structure ("Object E") was hinted at by Kola to be the gas chamber; unfortunately, he says, "it is impossible to give a simple answer [to this question]." Graf et al. (2010, pp. 159f.) explain why: (a) witnesses said the gas-chamber building was brick, and yet Kola's structure was all wood; (b) at the presumed location of the diesel gassing engine, Kola found only spent ammunition; and (c) the huge size of the object—some 80-100 meters in length—was never mentioned by any witnesses. Notably, Kola's report has never been translated into English or any western language.

2) Bem (2004). In the second phase, Bem and colleagues hoped to find both the gas chambers and the 'tube' or path—also called the *Schlauch* or *Himmelfahrtstrasse*—that led to the chambers. Persisting in the thesis that Object E was the gas chamber building, they found a small rectangular space "that was tentatively interpreted as the room for the combustion engine [not "diesel"?] producing the exhaust fumes that were pumped into the gas chambers" (Bem/Mazurek, p. 105). Regarding the tube, their investigation "had not produced the expected results," meaning, they found nothing.
3) Haimi (since 2007). At this point, an Israeli-led team took over excavation. Continuing previous efforts, they too sought the chambers and the tube. Regarding the all-important chambers, hopes invested in Object E turned out

> to be in vain: "we can, with a high degree of certainty, state that Object E is not the remains of the gas chambers" (Bem/Mazurek, p. 113). Its purpose and function thus remain unknown, and the search for the chambers goes on.

Regarding the tube, Haimi and team found a long pattern of parallel post-holes. "This pattern of two rows… are interpreted as being the remains of the final section of the *Himmelfahrtstrasse*, which should have led to the gas chambers" (p. 126). Unfortunately for the team, this pattern leads to what is now a large (roughly 30m × 30m) paved asphalt memorial lot; excavating there would mean tearing up the sacred memorial site.

Compounding the difficulties, it was announced in March 2014 that the Poles would build a new visitor's center and a nearly mile-long "memorial wall"; this would have the effect of ending, or at least severely inhibiting, further exploration in those areas.[57] We note also that focus seems to have moved completely away from the mass graves and their contents. Evidently this was not a productive area of research, as it was not yielding the "expected results."

But Haimi and his team did not have to wait long. In late 2014 it was announced that he had "uncovered the remains of the gas chambers of Sobibor."[58] In fact, however, we find out that the discovered foundations and walls are merely the "suspected" remnants of the gas chambers. We also read that "the archaeologists still don't have final proof that these are the gas-chamber foundations." Disappointing, to be sure.

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[57] "At Sobibor: Building in the heart of a death camp." Posted at www.timesofisrael.com (8 March 2014).

[58] "A voice for the dead." Posted at www.spiegel.de (26 Sep 2014).

Meanwhile, dispute about the number of Sobibor victims goes on. A footnote[59] in the 2012 Bem and Mazurek report states that "the Germans committed 300,000 murders here"—a figure that significantly exceeds those of both the USHMM and Yad Vashem. On the other hand, skeptical revisionists such as Graf, Mattogno, and Kues say this: "It must be stressed that this is only a rough estimate, but we find it probable that the number of Sobibor victims is in the vicinity of 10,000 dead" (2010: 169). A figure of 10,000, while still tragic, would reduce Sobibor to near insignificance in the Holocaust story, and to virtual irrelevance in the larger tragedy of World War II. Suffice it to say that the present evidence is decidedly in favor of the revisionists.

Treblinka: Virtually all of the 900,000 victims were buried before cremations began in April 1943. Three excavations.

1) Soviet-Polish investigation (1944). Conducted shortly after the Russians captured the camp in August 1944, this team found three mass graves, with a grand total of some 300 corpses. Based on this scant evidence, the team declared the camp "an enormous death combine," a "death factory," and announced that "about three million" died there.[60] This study holds little credence, for obvious reasons.
2) Polish investigation (1945). A year later another Polish team analyzed the site, over the course of five days. Human remains were found only during a single day's dig, unearthing "a large quantity of ashes as well as [unburned] human remains." Again, virtually useless as a quantitative investigation.

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[59] Page 129, note 18.
[60] Cited in Mattogno and Graf (2005: 78-80).

Stone-and-concrete memorial on the site of the former camp Treblinka II.

3) C. Sturdy Colls (2007-present). Recently, a 20-something British archaeologist, Caroline Sturdy Colls, was somehow enlisted to conduct the first investigation of Treblinka since the war years. Her work, called the "first-ever excavation" of the camp, has been rolling along at a low boil for nearly a decade now, with precious little analysis to show for it. She has published no books on it, no papers quantifying the results, and virtually nothing of substance.[61] Her chief purpose seems to be to produce media stories and "documentaries" of the camp that promote the traditional viewpoint.

Sturdy Colls has proven herself able to produce inconsequential and even embarrassing results. For example, rather than

[61] Her 2012 article, "Holocaust archaeology," for example, is nearly useless as a quantitative study. It devotes a mere two pages of text to Treblinka, saying nothing of value. She claims to have found "over one hundred features" of the camp using her ground-penetrating radar, though no details are provided. Notably, all talk of gas chambers is absent.

digging at the site of the mass graves—which is conveniently covered over in concrete—she conducted a small excavation nearby, at the site of a pre-war cemetery. She found… human remains. A greater embarrassment was her finding of a fragment of an orange tile "with a star of David on it." Such tiles, she says, **"**fit in with the idea that we are in the area of the gas chambers." She adds that this reminds her of claims that stars of David were placed on the outside of the gas chambers, to lull the Jewish victims into a sense of complacency. In reality, the tile was a product of a long-established Polish ceramics firm, *Dziewulski i Lange*. Their manufacturing logo was a six-sided mullet that resembles the Jewish star, though having no connection to it.

And yet the media continue to trumpet her findings as if of great significance. The Web-based media organization Live-Science, for example, headlined this story on 27 March 2014: "First-ever excavation of Nazi death camp Treblinka reveals horrors." The opening paragraph reads, "The first-ever archaeological excavations at the Nazi death camp Treblinka have revealed new mass graves, as well as the first physical evidence that this camp held gas chambers, where thousands of Jews died"—all untrue, incidentally. The piece goes on to plug Sturdy Colls's new documentary *Treblinka: Hitler's Killing Machine*. As before, the article provides no concrete information at all. The final section, "Finding the Gas Chamber," includes this statement:

> The second two trenches [excavation sites], however, revealed a brick wall and foundation. The gas chambers were the only brick buildings in the camp, Colls said. The excavations also revealed orange tiles that matched eyewitness descriptions of the floor of the killing chambers. Chillingly, each tile was stamped with a Star of David, likely part of the

> Nazi subterfuge that the building was a Jewish-style bathhouse.

Of the stunning finding of the foundations of the gas chamber, we get nothing: no size, no location, no structure, no maps, no photos, no surrounding artifacts—nothing. Of the orange tiles, no mention of the Polish firm that produced them long before the war. All in all, an appalling bit of archaeology and an appalling piece of reporting. But this is par for the Holocaust.

A Better Account…

For all that, *something* happened at those Reinhardt camps. But it seems not to have been mass murder. If we take Hitler's words literally, he wanted to drive the Jews out of the German-controlled regions. If this in fact was his plan, he would first create ghettos to confine them, and then later implement a system by which they could be systematically deported to the farthest possible reaches of Eastern Europe. Such a mass-deportation scheme would surely not consist of haphazard train shipments; it would require routing all Jews through a few designated gateway points, or transit camps, to (a) disinfest them of any lice that would spread the typhus virus, and then (b) funnel them on eastward.

The ideal location for such transit camps would be on the eastern edge of German territory, as of late 1941. In fact, all three Reinhardt camps were located on or near the eastern boundary of the General Government region of occupied Poland—the perfect location for transfer into newly-captured Russian territory. Funneling the Jews through these camps, disinfesting them, and then shipping them on eastward would have been a logical procedure for such a mass deportation.

Interestingly, then, *all three camps should be expected to have had gas chambers*—but chambers that gassed clothing and personal items, against the disease-carrying lice. Similarly, all three camps should be expected to have had shower rooms—*real* shower rooms, ones that washed the often-filthy Jewish ghetto residents. Thus we should not be surprised if the likes of Kola, Haimi, or Sturdy Colls find evidence of such things. In fact we should expect it.

The 'tube' also makes more sense, on the revisionist view. Dirty, possibly lice-infested Jews arriving at the camp would need to be initially quarantined. They would then be taken in batches through an isolated pathway—a tube—to the disinfestation area, where they would be bathed and their belongings 'gassed' with cyanide. They would then be released to a 'clean' area of the camp, isolated from the incoming quarantine zone, awaiting transfer on to the East.

Imagine how this would appear to the tired, frightened, sick incoming people: Friends and family members are separated from them, sent off to 'where the gas chambers are,' never to return. Separately they hear (true) stories of dead bodies being buried and/or burned; the smoke and the smell pervade the camp. What are they to conclude? It is entirely understandable—but entirely wrong.

We must keep in mind: Many Jews undoubtedly died in those camps. Some perished en route to them. Some came sick with typhus, dying soon after arrival. Some were likely euthanized by the Germans. Some, assuredly, were killed. Based on the lack of crematoria at all three camps, the Nazis were clearly expecting only a small and scattered number of dead; they probably assumed that ad hoc burials on site would suffice. We can easily imagine that, as the pace of deportation accelerated, so did the number of dead. Burials, therefore, would

at some point have become insufficient—at different times, for each of the three camps. We can thus understand the move toward limited burnings on open fires (there being no other alternative).

How many died (or arrived dead), on the revisionist thesis? We have already seen an estimate for Sobibor: 10,000. Regarding Belzec, Mattogno (2004: 91) says, "it is possible to infer… an order of magnitude of several thousands, perhaps even some tens of thousands." Somewhat arbitrarily, let's assume a number of 50,000, as a working estimate. This is consistent with the general revisionist line that actual deaths are around 10% of conventional estimates. As to Treblinka, revisionists make no explicit claims. Therefore, let's again assume 10% of our traditionalist number, or 90,000. In each of the three camps, we can state with confidence that the actual data from excavations and archaeological studies, as it stands today, are much closer to revisionist than traditionalist figures. If our expert historians were honest about their work, they would reduce their estimates to better align with the actual data. We await this development.

It has been a long road, this quest for the truth. We are becoming weary; our attention is flagging. But we must press on—the fate of 6 million hangs in the balance. Only one more step to take, the last and the largest: Auschwitz.

Auschwitz—the single greatest killing site of the Holocaust, and the lynchpin of the entire murder-mystery. Around one million Jews died there, according to traditionalism, the vast majority in the gas chambers. Unlike the other camps, strangely enough, this one did not 'vanish'; there are plenty of relevant material remains. (Odd—if there was one camp the Nazis would have wanted to make disappear, it surely would have been this one.) Also unlike the other camps, we have

witnesses, survivors, documents, photos—nearly everything needed to solve the crime.

Auschwitz

But first, let's establish the basic facts of the camp. The Auschwitz complex consisted of three distinct areas: (1) Auschwitz-I, also called the *Stammlager* or main camp; (2) Auschwitz-II, better known as Birkenau; (3) Auschwitz-III, also called Monowitz, which was a labor camp and chemical-processing facility. Birkenau was only one mile from the main camp; Monowitz, about three miles. Of the 1 million presumed Auschwitz deaths, roughly 98% occurred at Birkenau, with the remaining 2% at the main camp.[62]

The main camp held one crematorium; the larger Birkenau had four. Now, we need to be clear: *There is nothing ominous about a prisoner camp having crematoria.* Any such facility designed to hold thousands of people will experience many deaths—from natural causes, if nothing else. The Germans knew this, and built the camps accordingly. A crematorium building needs furnaces in which to burn the corpses, and it needs rooms to serve as temporary morgues; these would hold the bodies prior to actual cremation. When possible, the morgue rooms would be underground (cooler), but then connected to the furnace facility via some means of transporting bodies. Absent underground morgues, open chambers adjoining the furnace room would suffice.

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[62] Odd, then, that nearly all present-day Auschwitz tours are at the main camp. Few tourists manage to get over to Birkenau to see the truly important gas chambers where virtually all of the alleged killing took place. True, the Birkenau crematoria are in ruins, but still, this is where all the alleged action occurred.

Our expert historians, however, see it differently. For them, Nazi crematoria were evil assembly lines of death, designed strictly for the mass annihilation of Jews. Jews walked into the buildings alive, and left as ash. The corpse rooms were, for them, "undressing rooms" and "gas chambers."

Let's look at the numbers a bit more closely. On the orthodox view, the camp began gassing Jews in February 1942. At the time, there were two gassing sites: the main camp crematorium ("Krema 1") and a small converted farmhouse, or "bunker," in Birkenau. After a few months, a second, larger Birkenau bunker was added. These three sites sufficed for all of 1942.

Near the end of that year, we are told, the Nazis decided to ramp up the gassing routine. They elected to build four new crematoria in Birkenau—*Kremas* 2-5. These were all in action by June 1943, and they carried the gassing load through the end of the camp's existence.

Overall the gassings ran for some 34 months (Feb 1942 to Nov 1944). Based on various standard sources, we can estimate how many Jews were said to have been gassed each month. The chart below gives one scenario, which roughly matches the claims of our experts—though they never quite put it so clearly. (Clear presentation, it seems, invites difficult questions.) As always, if they have better numbers, we welcome their input.

Auschwitz Deaths – Traditional, in thousands

1942	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Totals
Main Camp	0	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	0	18
Birkenau:													
Bunkers	0	1	5	5	5	6	20	20	20	20	20	20	142
Cremas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals:	0	2	7	7	7	8	22	22	22	22	21	20	160

1943	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Totals
Main Camp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birkenau:													
Bunkers	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Cremas	0	0	3	10	11	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	125
Totals:	20	20	3	10	11	14	15	15	15	14	14	14	165
1944	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Totals
Main Camp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Birkenau:													
Bunkers	0	0	0	0	25	30	25	0	0	0	0	0	80
Cremas	17	20	25	25	110	220	110	20	20	16	12	0	595
Totals:	17	20	25	25	135	250	135	20	20	16	12	0	675

Again, some issues stand out right away. As mentioned, the main-camp gassings are all but insignificant—amounting to 18,000 of the 1 million deaths, or around 2%. Conversely, the bunkers assume unexpected importance, accounting for 262,000 (26%) of the deaths.

The four Birkenau crematoria, however, are the notorious centerpiece of the Auschwitz story. During their first year of operation (1943), they allegedly killed 125,000 Jews. This is an average of 12,500 per month, or 416 per day—spread over four crematoria. Each crematorium, therefore, gassed, on average, about 100 people per day. This sounds bad, but it is nothing compared with orthodox claims of gas chambers that killed "2,000 people at a time."[63] But to reach that figure, the Germans would have had to build up a 20-day backlog of Jews, and then gas them all at once. In that case, there would

[63] *Kremas* 2 and 3 had a single chamber each, of 210 sq meters in size. Each chamber could gas, allegedly, over 2,000 people at once—taking the traditionalist assumption of 10 people per sq meter. *Kremas* 4 and 5 had three gassing rooms each, totaling an even larger 236 sq meters.

only have been a single gassing per month, at each crematorium. Hardly the high-speed assembly line of death that has been portrayed.

Even more striking is a comparison between the 'actuals' and the capacity. With all seven gassing structures together (5 *Kremas* and 2 bunkers), and assuming a reasonable five gassing cycles per day, the Nazis had the capacity to kill at least 65,000 per day. "Monstrous," we say. Actually, let's think about this for a moment. A capacity of 65,000 per day works out to *nearly 2 million per month*. Even in their wildest dreams, the Nazis could not have expected to kill 2 million Jews in a month at a single camp. It is inconceivable that they planned and executed such a process. This fact alone argues strongly against the conventional view of Auschwitz as a dedicated, intentional death camp.

Despite this monstrous gassing capability, for all of 1943 they 'actually' gassed an average of just 416 per day: *a mere 0.64% of capacity*. Why would the Germans have constructed a gassing death camp with roughly 156 times the capacity that they needed?

The situation was little changed for the first four months of 1944; rates increased to roughly 720 per day, a pathetic 1.1% of capacity. And the same held for the last four months of operation, which fell back to around 560 per day (0.86%)—requiring only two gassings per month, at each *Krema*.

In fact the only time things deviated from this surprisingly low-level production was during two fateful months in mid-1944: the "Hungarian Operation." From mid-May to mid-July

1944, we are told that the Nazis shipped some 400,000 Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz to be immediately gassed.[64] If we add this to the ongoing quantity of non-Hungarian Jews, we see that, during this eight week period, the Germans allegedly killed about 450,000 Jews. During just these eight weeks, ***45% of the entire Auschwitz death toll occurred.*** The remaining 55% of the killings were spread out over the other 128 weeks—a striking notion, to be sure.

Take the single worst month: June 1944. Here we have some 250,000 gassings occurring in 30 days, or an average of 8,300 per day. With four *Kremas* and a bunker at their disposal, the Germans had no problems at all. It was, after all, only about 12% of their total capacity. In fact, tiny Bunker #2, with its single 90 sq meter chamber, could have handled (900 × 5 =) 4,500 daily, or the bulk of the load. A single additional chamber, in any one other *Krema*, would have sufficed even for the mind-boggling Hungarian operation.

Actually, the Germans did have a problem, a huge one: *body disposal*. For the two years prior to the Hungarian action, Auschwitz averaged about 16,000 deaths per month. At first they had only the small *Krema* 1 to burn the bodies. This could not keep up, and so the excess bodies were buried, and later exhumed and burned on open fires—a familiar story by now, with all its attendant difficulties. When the four new *Kremas* came on-line, they managed to do the job.[65]

Strangely, though, the *Krema* burning capacity was a huge mismatch with the gassing capacity. The five *Kremas* contained a total of 52 "muffles," or furnace openings. Each muffle could

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[64] This accounts for the huge increase in camp numbers for May (135K), June (250K), and July (135K) 1944.

[65] Despite the fact that *Krema* 4's furnaces burned out after only three months of operation, never to be used again.

burn, on average, one adult body per hour.[66] Allowing for 20% children, we may assume a practical average of 1.2 bodies per hour. The entire camp, therefore, could cremate about (52 × 1.2 × 20 =) 1,248 bodies per day.[67] Now, compare this with the gassing capacity of 65,000 per day. If the camp was truly designed as a high-volume death camp, surely the two figures would roughly match. Instead we find far too many 'gas chambers' and far too few crematoria muffles. Another strike against the conventional view.

Things changed for the eight weeks of the Hungarian Operation. The *Kremas* were already at full capacity, processing about 1,000 bodies per day, collectively. But 8,300 corpses were being produced each day. This left a stunning *7,300 a day to be burned on open-pit fires*.[68] Needless to say, the logistics of such an operation would have been insurmountable:

– Can only stack and burn a few hundred bodies at once. Would have required 15 or 20 simultaneous pits, working round the clock.
– Huge wood requirements—more than 1 million kg (1,200 tons) per day.

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66 This figure is highly debated. Traditionalists claim that each muffle could burn five or even 10 bodies per hour, but this seems to be both technically and practically impossible. Of course, children's bodies, being smaller, could be burned at a rate somewhat higher than one per hour.

67 Assuming a 20-hour work day.

68 Lest we think this a fantastical exaggeration, here is what camp expert Fransciszek Piper has to say: "The [excess corpses] were burned at the rate of about 5,000 in 24 hours in the incineration pits near the crematoria, [and] the same number were incinerated in the pits of bunker 2…" (1994: 173). Therefore, in total, an astounding 10,000 bodies per day burned at the camp.

– Huge amounts of ash produced—more than 60,000 kg (67 tons) per day, about 160 cubic meters, to be sifted for teeth and bones.
– Ash disposal—all that ash was disposed of in the immediate vicinity of the camp, according to our experts. And yet today we have no evidence at all of any remaining ash.
– Huge amounts of smoke produced. This would have been highly problematic, signaling not only what was going on at the camp, but also clearly visible to Allied planes flying overhead.

This last point deserves elaboration. With all crematoria chugging along at full capacity, and some 15 or 20 open-pit fires burning round the clock, the camp would have been awash in smoke—smoke easily visible from the air. Here we are in luck: the Allies snapped two air photos of Auschwitz during the Hungarian operation, and the Germans took another of their own. Thus we have three high-quality photos to analyze.[69] What do they show?

– Photo #1 (May 31): This Allied photo shows the four Birkenau crematoria, without a hint of smoke from any of them. We do see one, thin smoke plume emanating from behind *Krema* 5; it evidently came from a single, small pit fire.
– Photo #2 (July 8): This German photo again shows a single wisp of smoke coming from the same location. No smoke from the crematoria, and no other smoke anywhere else in the camp.

[69] These photos are nearly impossible to find in traditionalist sources, for obvious reasons. On the rare occasion when they do appear, the reader is not informed about what was allegedly happening at the time. All photos are reproduced in Dalton (2015: 231-236).

– Photo #3 (June 26): The most damning: This Allied photo, taken at the very height of the Hungarian operation, shows no *Krema* smoke, no pit smoke—in fact, no smoke whatsoever. It shows no arriving hordes of Jews, no parading of victims to the gas chambers, no sign at all of any mass killing… nothing but a calm and quiet prison camp on a clear summer's day.

It seems that the more information we obtain, and the more clues that mount, the more tenuous becomes the traditionalist version of events.

Time is running short. There are many other deficiencies to the Auschwitz story, which we can only mention here in passing:

– *Krema* 1 at the main camp—the one shown to all the tourists—has been significantly "reconstructed." One exasperated French traditionalist exclaimed, "Everything there is false."[70] It presents a highly misleading picture to visitors.

– The underground 'gas chambers' in *Kremas* 2 and 3 required that corpses be raised to the ground floor level, where the furnaces were located. To this end, the Germans designed in a small freight elevator, one that was capable of carrying 10 to 15 bodies at a time. Upwards of 200 elevator trips would thus have been needed to empty the chamber. This is entirely impractical, if intended as a rapid mass-murder process.

– The Nuremberg trials contained not a single Nazi document on gas chambers at Auschwitz.

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70 "*Tout y est faux*." Conan (1995).

– No autopsy was ever performed on an Auschwitz corpse confirming death by cyanide gas.

– Jewish Auschwitz survivors have made numerous outrageous, impossible, and conflicting claims about the camp; these could fill a book in themselves.

– The alleged gassing methods are amateurish and ridiculous: pellets sprinkled over the victims heads (*Krema* 1), through an opening in a side wall (Kremas 4 and 5, and both bunkers), or lowered down in a little metal cage through the roof (*Kremas* 2 and 3). Much more professional means existed, such as the device that the Germans installed in their Zyklon delousing chambers at Dachau.

– *Kremas* 4 and 5, and both bunkers, lacked ventilation systems. Without these, there would have been no way to remove the deadly gas from the chambers prior to extracting the dead bodies.

– In the ruins of *Kremas* 2 and 3, there is no evidence of either the ceiling holes, or the metal Zyklon cage fixtures.

– Two experienced revisionist researchers, Fred Leuchter and chemist Germar Rudolf, separately examined samples from the walls of the *Krema* 2 chamber, looking for cyanide residue. Both found extremely low levels, far below that expected for a homicidal gas chamber.[71]

– Records showing amounts of coke (fuel) delivered to the camp crematoria suffice for only some 10% of the claimed victim count.

Finally we are left again with this question: How many Jews died in Auschwitz, on the revisionist view? Robert Faurisson

[71] See Leuchter (2005) and Rudolf (2003b).

has suggested a figure of 150,000. Mattogno and Graf argue for a lesser number, 136,000. Let us take 140,000 as a median revisionist estimate. Once again, this is much more in line with the actual evidence uncovered to date.

Now we are finally ready to step back and assess the big picture of the Holocaust.

Auschwitz. Main Camp. "False" entry to the morgue of Crematorium I, today labelled as having been a homicidal gas chamber. This entry, for decades presented as "victims' entry," is today closed. It was added only in 1944 when the building served as an air-raid shelter.

Auschwitz-Birkenau: The ruins of Crematorium II, said to have been the epicenter of human suffering with up to 500,000 people killed in one of its morgues.

Whodunit?

Perhaps we are now ready to draw some conclusions about this great murder mystery called the Holocaust. Let's construct a rational and plausible account of what happened to the Jews during World War II. All the evidence suggests that Hitler was true to his word: that his Jewish policy was one of 'ex-termination' (*Ausrottung*), that is, of forcibly removing the millions of Jews from the territories that Germany wished to control. If many died in the process, it was tough luck for them. As a people, they were guilty of inciting both world wars and especially the treasonous German Revolution of November 1918.[72] Via their dominance in the Weimar government, their incessant promotion of crude, decadent, and materialistic values, their over-representation in media and finance, and perhaps most of all their malevolent control of Bolshevist Russia, the Jews were a mortal threat to German well-being. Whatever misfortunes befell them as they suffered their deportation were well-deserved, on Hitler's view. But he never desired, and never ordered, their mass murder.

Phase One of this process, mass ghettoization, sufficed for nearly two years. Over this time, perhaps 100,000 Jews died, most of natural causes. Confinement ultimately led to an increase in typhus and other communicable diseases, and thus

[72] See Dalton (2013, 2014) for a full account.

the Germans implemented a rigorous system of disinfestation: shaving and showering inmates, and gassing their belongings with cyanide. This was not always successful; many thousands more died in transit, or at the various concentration camps where they were temporarily interned.

Phase Two was the actual removal process, on trains heading east. Chelmno, Belzec, Sobibor, and Treblinka were strictly transit camps, designed to serve as funnel points in the systematic removal of the Jews from the Reich. Over time, these camps accumulated several thousand dead bodies; together the four camps dealt with perhaps 150,000 dead Jews, who perished from a variety of causes—but none from gassing, on the revisionist view. Majdanek and Auschwitz were both transit and labor camps. The former suffered nearly 30,000 deaths, and the latter perhaps 140,000—in each case, most due to typhus and other diseases.

We were unable to explore the "other camps" that, on the orthodox view, accounted for some 400,000 Jewish deaths. These would presumably include such infamous places as Dachau and Buchenwald, along with lesser known camps like Mauthausen, Sachsenhausen, and Stutthof. These five camps, which had among the highest numbers of total deaths apart from the six 'extermination'/transit camps, recorded a total of 194,000 deaths.[73] The percentage of Jews at these camps, however, was relatively low. Therefore they contributed little to the overall Jewish death toll.

The eastward advancing German army had to deal with a ruthless insurgency, many of whom were Jewish fighters. At the same time, numerous local populations in Eastern Europe

[73] See Graf (2003: 298-299).

took the opportunity of German invasion to initiate anti-Jewish pogroms of their own doing—frequently involving innocent civilians, unfortunately. In total, perhaps 150,000 more Jews died during this roughly two-and-a-half year process. But the physical evidence of such killing is so scarce that even this may be an over-estimate.

In total, then, it seems likely that roughly 570,000 Jews died throughout the duration of World War Two. We may call this a 'holocaust' if we wish, though such a designation implies special standing for the Jewish victims and a consequent demeaning of the more than 50 million non-Jewish victims. The '6 million' figure was always a symbolic number, and never grounded in factual reality. Perhaps this many Jews were *displaced* during the war, and forced out of their home countries, never to return. But this is not mass murder. Six million refugees, maybe; six million killed, never.

The traditional figure of 6 million deaths, then, seems to have been a dramatic and unjustified overestimate. The more likely number—around 570,000—is less than 10% of this. It is a shocking conclusion. Is it really possible that our expert historians could be so wrong? Unquestionably, yes. We have already seen one such example in Majdanek. This camp came to world attention with 'authoritative' claims of 1.5 million killed. Even as late as 1986, experts estimated 1.38 million Jewish deaths there. Today the head of the camp museum claims just 59,000 fatalities—a reduction of 96%.

A second example comes from Auschwitz itself. Prior to 1990, all authoritative sources held that the camp witnessed 4 million total deaths (Jews and non-Jews). On July 17 of that year, the *Washington Times* announced: "Poland reduces Auschwitz death toll estimate to 1 million." Virtually overnight, and with little fanfare, the most infamous of death

camps saw a 75% reduction. As it happens, though, the reduction came almost exclusively in the non-Jewish numbers—which plummeted by over 90%. It was another dramatic instance of the experts being significantly wrong, for decades.

As a third example, consider another group allegedly targeted by Hitler: homosexuals. In 1975 the *NYT* reported that "nearly a quarter of a million homosexuals were executed by the Nazis between 1937 and 1945" (Sep 10; p. 45). Six years later, Rector (1981: 116) wrote, "It seems reasonable to conclude that at least 500,000 gays died in the Holocaust because of anti-homosexual prejudice that consequently led to a Nazi policy of gay genocide… " "Actually," he adds, "500,000 may be too conservative a figure." Today, however, Grau (1998: 140) admits this: "An examination of the Third Reich's trial statistics… reveals that these numbers are wildly exaggerated." Putting hard figures to it, Novick (1999: 223) says, "The actual number of gays who died or were killed in the camps appears to be around five thousand, conceivably as high as ten thousand." Another astonishing development. Here we see a drop from a "conservative" 500,000 to perhaps 5,000—the actual figures now coming in at a mere 1% of prior estimates. Thus we should not be too surprised if the overall Jewish death toll ultimately drops by 90% or more. Given the facts, it seems inevitable.

The Experts Respond

The case is all but closed. The facts are in, and most any rational and impartial observer would likely come to the following conclusions: (1) the '6 million' is a vast overestimate, by a factor of 10 or more; (2) the alleged homicidal gas chambers were used far less often than is portrayed—and perhaps not at all; (3) the data are far more compatible with the deportation thesis than with the mass murder thesis; (4) there has been a concerted effort by professional historians and others to cover up inconvenient facts, to lie, and to avoid discussion of the many problematic aspects of the Holocaust story; and (5) the public has been repeatedly misled and manipulated by a false image of Jewish suffering.[74]

This, at least, is how it appears from an objective viewpoint. Still, the traditionalists are nothing if not stubborn. They tenaciously defend the conventional story. Perhaps we have been too confident of our results. Do they, perhaps, have a good response to the above issues?

Again, this is difficult to say with certainty because our expert historians generally avoid discussing such issues at all. Occasionally, though, they are compelled to respond. Let's look at two recent attempts.

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[74] It is not hard to see how this would serve to benefit Israel and Jews worldwide.

Richard Evans

First we have the book *Telling Lies about Hitler*, by Richard Evans (2002). A Cambridge University historian, he has produced more than a dozen books on Germany and the Third Reich. The occasion for this particular book was the David Irving trial, at which Evans provided expert testimony on behalf of the defendant, Deborah Lipstadt—herself a noted proponent of orthodoxy.[75]

In Chapter 4—"Irving and Holocaust Denial"—Evans attempts to summarize and rebut the revisionist point of view, with the ultimate goal of proving Irving to be a denier. In order to do so, he must define 'Holocaust denial,' show that it is wrong, and demonstrate that Irving supported it.

On the first count, Evans does a fair job. He proposes four pillars of denial: (1) less than 6 million Jews killed; (2) gas chambers were not used to any large degree; (3) the Nazis' intention was deportation and not mass murder; and (4) the Holocaust story is "a myth invented by Allied propaganda," and "the supposed evidence… was fabricated after the war" (pp. 118-119). We can agree with the first three, but the last is largely irrelevant.[76]

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[75] A discussion of the trial would take us too far afield. In brief, Lipstadt called Irving a "Holocaust denier" in an earlier book. He objected, and sued her for libel. Irving lost. Several aspects of the Holocaust story arose during the trial, but the main focus was on the concept of 'denial' and on Irving's prior statements. The Holocaust story per se was never subjected to examination.

[76] Some claim that individual reports or letters were fraudulent, but such cases are rare and relatively insignificant for contemporary revisionists.

Evans then surveys the revisionist movement, employing an array of deceptive tactics. First, he liberally sprinkles his text with *ad hominem* attacks and other slanders, beginning with the rigorous use of the term 'denier.' These deniers, he says, "inhabit an intellectual world that [is] far removed from the cautious rationality of academic historical scholarship. What moved them seemed to be a strange mixture of political prejudice and bitter personal experience" (p. 114)—though one wonders how Evans knows such things. Revisionists ('deniers') offer "a perverse kind of entertainment," something that belongs "to what some have called a paranoid style of historical writing" (p. 117). They live in a kind of fantasyland; they claim "that virtually nothing of what [the survivors] had suffered had ever happened" (pp. 117-118). More hyperbole from Evans; no serious revisionist has claimed that "nothing ever happened" to the Jews, or that they did not suffer greatly. But he goes on. "A good deal of [revisionist writing] seemed to be linked to racial hatred and antisemitic animosity in the most direct possible way." Another false statement, and tellingly, he offers neither citations nor any evidence to support this charge. In sum, says Evans, we must beware of the "weird and irrational world of Holocaust denial" (p. 119).

Next, Evans runs through a brief roll-call of prominent revisionists. But true to form, he gives an entirely misleading view of the field. He covers five individuals: Paul Rassinier, Austin App, Wilhelm Stäglich, Arthur Butz, and Robert Faurisson. Certainly these men were important in the early development of revisionist ideas, but today only Faurisson is active—and remarkably so for a man in his eighties. The others are historical figures, for the most part. Rassinier died in 1967, App in

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Certainly their arguments do not hinge on such claims. More on this shortly.

1984, and Stäglich in 2006. Butz is alive and well—and still a professor at Northwestern University—but no longer active in the revisionist movement. His major contribution was *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century*, originally published in 1976.[77]

All this would be fine if Evans then went on to examine the present-day figures, and to cite their works. But this he does not do. He prefers to focus attention on the oldest and least relevant sources, the weakest arguments, and the least relevant individuals. By contrast, our investigation has emphasized the newest sources, the strongest arguments, and the leading current researchers in the field. This is the only way to reach a fair conclusion about the greatest crime of the past century.

To be clear: Over the past three decades, serious academic revisionist work has been conducted by just a handful of individuals. At the top of the list, we would include such men as Carlo Mattogno, Germar Rudolf, Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues, Friedrich Berg, and Samuel Crowell.[78] Of these names, Mattogno is the most prolific, having written or co-written more than a dozen books in just the past 10 years. Their very latest work, along with that of several other researchers, is published with the online journal *Inconvenient History*.[79] The most important recent books are published in the series called Holocaust Handbooks, currently running more than 30 volumes.[80] The best overview works are Rudolf's *Lectures on the Holocaust* (2010) and Dalton's *Debating the Holocaust* (2015). For

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77 A slightly updated fourth edition was published in 2015.

78 Irving is not among these; he is an important World War Two revisionist, but only marginally a Holocaust revisionist, and not a very well-informed one at that. This is largely why he lost his trial.

79 See www.inconvenienthistory.com. Their list of columnists currently runs to 33 names.

80 See www.holocausthandbooks.com. Notably, most volumes are available as free PDF downloads.

a somewhat more detailed but still comprehensive look at the major issues, see Rudolf's anthology *Dissecting the Holocaust* (2003),

We can easily check the honesty of a traditionalist critique by seeing how many of the above names and sources they cite. Unsurprisingly, Evans fails miserably. In what was surely not an accident, his chapter manages to completely bypass every name referenced above. In the only minor exception, two names—Mattogno and Berg—appear, without commentary, in three footnotes (p. 297), but only in reference to their oldest published material from the 1980s. For a Cambridge historian, this is utterly inexcusable. Evans is either ridiculously ignorant of his subject matter, or is deliberately misinforming the reader by excluding nearly all of the most relevant information. Either way, his credibility is almost zero.

Apart from his *ad hominem* attack and distorted presentation of revisionism, Evans deploys a third common tactic: silence on the key issues at hand. For example, he tells us nothing of the long and incriminating history of the '6 million'; nothing of the true meaning of vital German words such as *Ausrottung* and *Vernichtung*; nothing of what Hitler actually said about the Jews; nothing of the deportation plans such as Nisko and Madagascar; nothing of the Auschwitz air photos; and nothing of the absence of bodies or remains at nearly every phase of the Holocaust.

Interestingly, he does touch briefly on the decisive issue of diesel gassing—though giving just a hint of the difficulties involved. Evans writes:

> Irving also denied that diesel engines could be used for killing operations. "These engines," he [Irving] said, "exhaust nonlethal carbon dioxide, and only minute quantities of toxic carbon monoxide." (p. 131)

True, as we have seen. Evans's reply? Nothing. He sagely declares Irving's argument to be "specious and derivative" (p. 132), and leaves it at that. This is actually quite common among traditionalists. When compelled to discuss an inconvenient issue, they will mention it very briefly, explicitly or implicitly deem it false, and then drop it.

Finally, a fourth tactic: straw-man argumentation. Evans's final pillar of 'denial' is that the Holocaust is a "myth" and the evidence "fabricated." He elaborates: "Reading through the work of Holocaust deniers like Arthur Butz, it was more than clear that they wanted their readers to believe that the evidence for the Holocaust was all fabricated" (p. 137). Later he refers to "the common position of Holocaust deniers that evidence for the Holocaust has been fabricated" (p. 148). These statements are utterly false. As mentioned above, the 'fabrication' claim is not a key aspect of any important revisionist work today. Thus it becomes a straw man: Evans lays out an argument that revisionists *do not hold*, knocks it down, and then declares victory. It is a classic logical fallacy. The fact that Irving—not a serious Holocaust revisionist—made a few ill-considered remarks does not grant Evans license to smear the true revisionists with the same broad brush.

Just to clarify things, three points need to be made here. First, in all of our preceding inquiry, and in the many issues relating to the ghettos, the shootings, and the camps, not once did we rely on the claim that evidence was fabricated. This fact alone is sufficient to dismiss Evans's charge. Second, there are indeed cases of evidence tampering, and these cannot be denied. The main camp gas chamber at Auschwitz (*Krema* 1) was substantially altered, as even traditionalists admit; "everything there is false." The Dachau gas chamber was likewise significantly modified, and perhaps even constructed, after the

war.[81] Nazi testimony at Nuremburg obtained through abuse and torture amount to witness tampering. Certain key letters on the gas vans appear to be forgeries. And ceiling holes in the ruins of *Krema* 2 at Auschwitz mysteriously 'appeared' in recent years. But these are the exceptions. The vast majority of the revisionist case has nothing to do with fabrication of evidence. And third, we have seen evidence that our orthodox historians—including Evans himself—actively deceive the reader. This is yet another common traditionalist technique: falsely attribute to your opponents the same nefarious tactics that you deploy yourself.

The only minor point in Evans's defense is that his book was published in 2002, prior to the many important revisionist works of the past ten years. But the same cannot be said for Deborah Lipstadt. A professor of theology and Zionist Jew, Lipstadt has long promoted herself as an expert on the Holocaust and Holocaust denial. In 2010 she published a chapter, "Denial," in the authoritative Oxford University Press book *Oxford Handbook of Holocaust Studies*. The book is a 776-page tome dedicated to all aspects of the Holocaust. Here, if anywhere, we would expect to find a rational, logical, and academic treatment of the many troublesome issues.

Once again, we are disappointed. In her very first sentence, Lipstadt manages to utilize not one, not two, but three argumentative fallacies. The "deniers" (slander) are led by a small group of men, including "Faurisson, Butz, and Irving" (misleading names), who "spread the notion that the Holocaust… never happened" (straw man and flat-out lie). A poor start, to be sure.

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[81] See Dalton (2011).

Deborah E. Lipstadt

She then offers a list of 12 points of alleged commonality amongst all deniers. Of these, only five are legitimate and relevant: (1) no genocide took place, (2) homicidal gas chambers did not exist, (3) Jewish fatalities were much less than 6 million, (4) there are non-sinister explanations for many issues, including Zyklon use against typhus and the fact that *ausrotten* means 'uprooting,' and (5) the Nuremberg trials were a 'victors' court' that involved torture to extract false Nazi confessions. Some of her other points are true but largely irrelevant to the revisionist case: Jews were involved in instigating the war, Russia was the true enemy of the West, Jews were part of the anti-German insurrection, and the victorious Allied/American investigation teams "contained a

preponderance of Jews." Her remaining points include many of the usual misleading and deceptive charges.[82]

The bulk of her piece focuses on "deniers' tactics." The list below summarizes these, and provides some obvious responses.

– Deniers often refer to "immoral equivalencies," that is, downplaying Jewish persecution by the Germans because all parties in the war did terrible things. (Irrelevant to the Holocaust mystery and to revisionist arguments.)

– "Deniers cast themselves as academics engaged in a reasoned pursuit of historical truth" (p. 563). (True and accurate. Why this is a problem is unclear—except that it makes the job of traditionalists like Lipstadt much harder.)

– Survivor testimony "is ignored, discredited, or dismissed unless it can be interpreted as indicating that the Holocaust did not happen." (Partly true. Outrageous, contradictory, or blatantly false testimony is disregarded. Some testimony is useful, but must always be subjected to scrutiny. In no case is testimony used to support the idea that the Holocaust "did not happen.")

– "Deniers rely on verbal obfuscation," as when they discuss the meaning of 'final solution' or 'special treatment.' (It is not "obfuscation" to refer to the actual words used by the Germans and to examine their true meaning in context. Notably, she does not mention here the issues with *ausrotten* and *vernichten*.)

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82 All deniers claim the Holocaust was a 'hoax,' evidence was fabricated, Anne Frank's diary is a forgery, and gas chambers were really air-raid shelters.

– Minor errors in either Nazi or survivor testimony are used to discredit the entire testimony. (False; each specific claim must be examined on its own merit. However, a statement containing even one flagrant falsehood must immediately be suspected of containing other falsehoods.)

– Deniers try to exonerate leading Nazis by attributing the murder of Jews to rogue elements of the army or German allies. (Jewish deaths resulted from a wide variety of causes—none of which derived from explicit orders at the top. Call this 'exoneration' if you like.)

– Related to the above, deniers emphasize that no one has found a Hitler order for mass murder, nor even reference to such an order. (True, and a significant fact. Lipstadt tries to brush away this inconvenient matter by stating that "reputable historians seldom base their conclusions on the existence, let alone the absence, of a single document" (p. 566). But no revisionist has ever based his claim on this single fact. It is only one of many that point to mass deportation, not mass murder.)

– Auschwitz *Krema* 2 ruins have no evidence of ceiling holes into which the Nazis poured the Zyklon pellets. Without such holes, there was no mass murder at Birkenau. And disproving mass murder at Auschwitz undermines the entire Holocaust story. Hence Faurisson's famous quip: "No holes, no Holocaust!" (True, and another difficult fact for Lipstadt and her colleagues. She claims to know of "a wide variety of evidence that attests to their existence and location." She points to one air photo allegedly showing something on the *Krema* 2 roof, and one ground photo showing "chimneys" under construction, but these fail to prove her case. In the end, the stubborn fact remains: if

there were holes in the ceiling of K2, there would undoubtedly be some tangible evidence today. But there is none.)

Thus we can see the same deceptions at work here as in Evans's book. *Ad hominem* attacks abound: revisionists are "deniers," "anti-Semites," and "racists." Misleading presentation of revisionism and the leading revisionists: no mention at all of Mattogno, Rudolf, Graf, Kues, or Berg, nor anything at all on their many important publications through 2010. Silence on many of the same key issues: nothing on the '6 million,' Hitler's actual words, deportation plans, incriminating air photos, or the glaring absence of bodies or remains. And straw-man arguments: emphasis on 'hoax,' 'myth,' evidence fabrication, and the idea that 'the Holocaust never happened.'

Unfortunately, those among the reading public who are not well versed in this great murder-mystery will not detect these fallacies. They, quite literally, do not know what they are missing. And because traditionalists have a complete monopoly over mainstream media and academia, their deceptions largely go unpunished. Only the rare and intrepid investigator will press into the Holocaust mystery deeply enough to find the truth. But when it happens, he will be well-rewarded.

Closing Thoughts

Control of ideas and restrictions on freedom of thought are crucial to the success of traditionalism. The reader should have no illusions about the extent of this control. The book trade, for example, is notorious. Mainstream publishers will not touch any book that has even a whiff of revisionist ideas. Orthodox historians, on the other hand, have a seemingly endless supply of publishing opportunities. As evidence of this fact, we note that an Amazon.com search of English books on the Holocaust, just since the year 2000, returns 10,130 titles—roughly *two releases per day*. And not only books. Holocaust-themed and anti-Nazi movies are churned out like sausages. News stories are routinely peppered with references to it. School children and college students are regularly indoctrinated with false, misleading, and self-serving ideas. Governmental leaders bend over backward to appease the Holocaust lobby, and they rush to make obligatory visits to Israel and the Yad Vashem museum there.

The Internet has offered some respite from the oppressive traditionalism, but even there all is not well. Consider Wikipedia—"the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit," so they claim. However, "particularly sensitive pages" are considered "protected." Evidently all pages relating to the Holocaust are in this category. The reader is invited to make changes to either the "Holocaust" or "Holocaust Denial" pages, to include

any of the relevant names, sources, or issues mentioned above. Changes will be visible for a few hours, at most. At some point, an automatic 'restore' function will activate, erasing all unauthorized edits. So much for Internet freedom.

Meanwhile, the media propaganda machine rolls on. Recently, on the 70th anniversary of D-Day, Jewish radio host Scott Simon (of NPR radio) offered "a look at what could have been"—if Hitler had not been defeated.[83] He speculates: Churchill's government might have fallen; America might have turned isolationist and made peace with Germany; and Hitler would have been "free to pursue the Final Solution to extinguish Jews, gays, Roma, and millions more from Europe." Quoting an historian, Simon envisions the U.S. being "marooned alone on a vast planet flooded by fascism." "What hell would we have grown up with," he muses, "in a world commanded by the creators of the Nuremberg Laws and death camps?" Today we might rather ask this question: What hell have we been living in for the past 70 years, in a world manipulated by Jewish reporters, Jewish writers, Jewish publishers, Jewish film producers, Jewish professors, Jewish bankers, and Jewish tycoons?

The real danger of Holocaust revisionism is this: It may cause people to contemplate a society not dominated by Jews. This, after all, is what Hitler sought—a Germany free of Jews. For 12 years, he succeeded. As a consequence, he raised Germany from the depths of despair, and in the midst of a global depression, to a world superpower. When the Jews were driven out, German economy, culture, civic life, and national spirit all flourished to a remarkable and unprecedented degree. If other peoples around the world understood this, they too might seek to regain control of their national lives. They too

83 National Public Radio (7 June 2014).

might seek to "ex-terminate" the Jews from their societies. Chances are that they, too, would flourish—as did Nazi Germany, as did the many European nations of the Middle Ages and Renaissance that drove out their Jews. If this trend were to catch on, it truly *would* be a "holocaust" for the Jews. And that is something they will spare no expense in forestalling—hence their ferociousness in combating the evil 'deniers.'

In ancient Greece, Socrates became known as a wise man who continually asked troublesome and inconvenient questions. Ultimately it cost him his life. But his society, and all of subsequent history, reaped an immeasurable reward from his brave and relentless efforts. We can be like that. Socrates's life can be a model for our own. We can ask tough questions, rooting out corruption and ignorance among those in power. We can challenge those who manipulate history for their own ends. We can expose those who lie for personal gain in wealth and power. For our impertinence, we may pay a price. But our efforts will ultimately be rewarded. In this way, broader society may solve the greatest murder mystery of the past century.

The "Holocaust" was truly a great crime. But justice has not been served. Only by relentlessly pursuing the truth can we achieve reconciliation, punish the liars, manipulators, and deceivers, clear the guilt of the past, and move ahead as civil nations. Our very future depends upon it.

THE END

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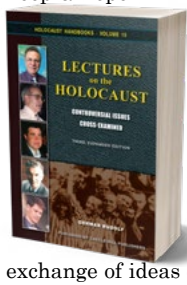

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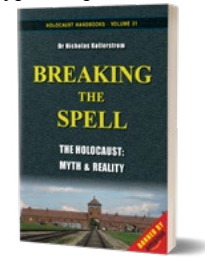
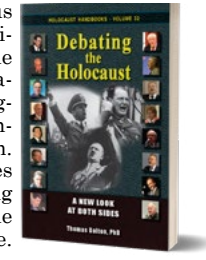


Debating the Holocaust. A New Look at Both Sides. By Thomas Dalton. Mainstream historians insist that there cannot be, may not be, any debate about the Holocaust. But ignoring it does not make this controversy go away. Traditional scholars admit that there was neither a budget, a plan, nor an order for the Holocaust; that the key camps have all but vanished, and so have any human remains; that material and unequivocal documentary evidence is absent; and that there are serious problems with survivor testimonies. Dalton juxtaposes the traditional Holocaust narrative with revisionist challenges and then analyzes the mainstream's responses to them. He reveals the weaknesses of both sides, while declaring revisionism the winner of the current state of the debate.



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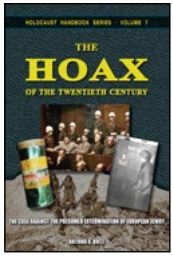
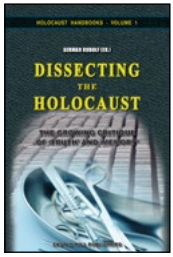
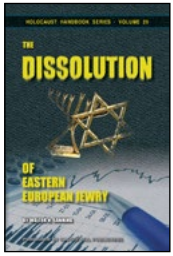
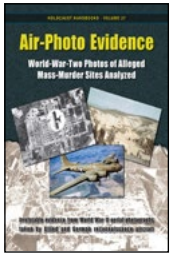
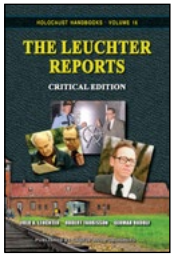
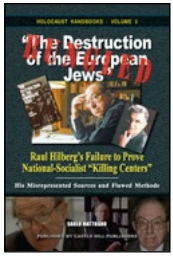












4th ed., 342 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#32)

The Hoax of the Twentieth Century. The Case against the Presumed Extermination of European Jewry. By Arthur R. Butz. The first writer to analyze the entire Holocaust complex in a precise scientific manner. This book exhibits the overwhelming force of arguments accumulated by the mid-1970s. Butz's two main arguments are: 1. All major entities hostile to Germany must have known what was happening to the Jews under German authority. They acted during the war as if no mass slaughter was occurring. 2. All the evidence adduced to prove any mass slaughter has a dual interpretation, while only the innocuous one can be proven to be correct. This book continues to be a major historical reference work, frequently cited by prominent personalities. This edition has numerous supplements with new information gathered over the last 35 years. 4th ed., 524 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#7)

Dissecting the Holocaust. The Growing Critique of 'Truth' and 'Memory.' Edited by Germar Rudolf. *Dissecting the Holocaust* applies state-of-the-art scientific techniques and classic methods of detection to investigate the alleged murder of millions of Jews by Germans during World War II. In 22 contributions—each of some 30 pages—the 17 authors dissect generally accepted paradigms of the "Holocaust." It reads as excitingly as a crime novel: so many lies, forgeries and deceptions by politicians, historians and scientists are proven. This is the intellectual adventure of the 21st Century. Be part of it! 3rd ed., 635 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#1)

The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry. By Walter N. Sanning. Six Million Jews died in the Holocaust. Sanning did not take that number at face value, but thoroughly explored European population developments and shifts mainly caused by emigration as well as deportations and evacuations conducted by both Nazis and the Soviets, among other things. The book is based mainly on Jewish, Zionist and mainstream sources. It concludes that a sizeable share of the Jews found missing during local censuses after the Second World War, which were so far counted as "Holocaust victims," had either emigrated (mainly to Israel or the U.S.) or had been deported by Stalin to Siberian labor camps. 3rd ed., foreword by A.R. Butz, epilogue by Germar Rudolf, and an update by the author containing new insights; 264 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography (#29).

Air-Photo Evidence: World-War-Two Photos of Alleged Mass-Murder Sites Analyzed. By Germar Rudolf (editor). During World War Two both German and Allied reconnaissance aircraft took countless air photos of places of tactical and strategic interest in Europe. These photos are prime evidence for the investigation of the Holocaust. Air photos of locations like Auschwitz, Majdanek, Treblinka, Babi Yar etc. permit an insight into what did or did not happen there. The author has unearthed many pertinent photos and has thoroughly analyzed them. This book is full of air-photo reproductions and schematic drawings explaining them. According to the author, these images refute many of the atrocity claims made by witnesses in connection with events in the German sphere of influence. 6th edition; with a contribution by Carlo Mattogno. 167 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index (#27).

The Leuchter Reports: Critical Edition. By Fred Leuchter, Robert Faurisson and Germar Rudolf. Between 1988 and 1991, U.S. expert on execution technologies Fred Leuchter wrote four reports on whether the Third Reich operated homicidal gas chambers. The first on Auschwitz and Majdanek became world-famous. Based on various arguments, Leuchter concluded that the locations investigated could never have been "utilized or seriously considered to function as execution gas chambers." The second report deals with gas-chamber claims for the camps Dachau, Mauthausen and Hartheim, while the third reviews design criteria and operation procedures of execution gas chambers in the U.S. The fourth report reviews Pressac's 1989 tome about Auschwitz. 4th ed., 252 pages, b&w illustrations. (#16)

Bungled: "The Destruction of the European Jews". Raul Hilberg's Failure to Prove National-Socialist "Killing Centers." By Carlo Mattogno. Raul Hilberg's magnum opus *The Destruction of the European Jews* is an orthodox standard work on the Holocaust. But how does Hilberg support his thesis that Jews were murdered *en masse*? He rips documents out of their context, distorts their content, misinterprets their meaning, and ignores entire archives. He only refers to "useful" witnesses, quotes fragments out of context, and conceals the fact that his witnesses are lying through their teeth. Lies and deceits permeate Hil-

berg's book, 302 pages, bibliography, index. (#3)

Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Current historical writings about the Third Reich claim state it was difficult for Jews to flee from Nazi persecution. The truth is that Jewish emigration was welcomed by the German authorities. Emigration was not some kind of wild flight, but rather a lawfully determined and regulated matter. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. She shows that German and Jewish authorities worked closely together. Jews interested in emigrating received detailed advice and offers of help from both sides. 2nd ed., 130 pages, index. (#12)

Inside the Gas Chambers: The Extermination of Mainstream Holocaust Historiography. By Carlo Mattogno. Neither increased media propaganda or political pressure nor judicial persecution can stifle revisionism. Hence, in early 2011, the Holocaust Orthodoxy published a 400-page book (in German) claiming to refute "revisionist propaganda," trying again to prove "once and for all" that there were homicidal gas chambers at the camps of Dachau, Natzweiler, Sachsenhausen, Mauthausen, Ravensbrück, Neuengamme, Stutthof… you name them. Mattogno shows with his detailed analysis of this work of propaganda that mainstream Holocaust hagiography is beating around the bush rather than addressing revisionist research results. He exposes their myths, distortions and lies. 2nd ed., 280 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#25)

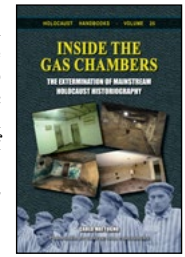
SECTION TWO:
Specific non-Auschwitz Studies

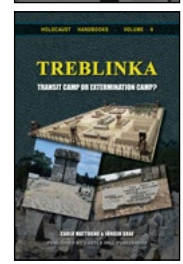
The Dachau Gas Chamber. By Carlo Mattogno. This study investigates whether the alleged homicidal gas chamber at the infamous Dachau Camp could have been operational. Could these gas chambers have fulfilled their alleged function to kill people as assumed by mainstream historians? Or does the evidence point to an entirely different purpose? This study reviews witness reports and finds that many claims are nonsense or technically impossible. As many layers of confounding misunderstandings and misrepresentations are peeled away, we discover the core of what the truth was concerning the existence of these gas chambers. 154 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#49)

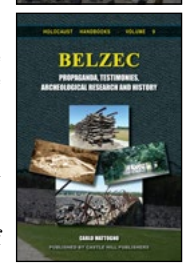
Treblinka: Extermination Camp or Transit Camp? By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. It is alleged that at Treblinka in East Poland between 700,000 and 3,000,000 persons were murdered in 1942 and 1943. The weapons used were said to have been stationary and/or mobile gas chambers, fast-acting or slow-acting poison gas, unslaked lime, superheated steam, electricity, Diesel-exhaust fumes etc. Holocaust historians alleged that bodies were piled as high as multi-storied buildings and burned without a trace, using little or no fuel at all. Graf and Mattogno have now analyzed the origins, logic and technical feasibility of the official version of Treblinka. On the basis of numerous documents they reveal Treblinka's true identity as a mere transit camp. 3rd ed., 384 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#8)

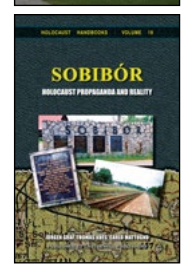
Belzec: Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that between 600,000 and 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec Camp, located in Poland. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: Diesel-exhaust gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers; etc. The corpses were incinerated on huge pyres without leaving a trace. For those who know the stories about Treblinka this sounds familiar. Thus, the author has restricted this study to the aspects which are new compared to Treblinka. In contrast to Treblinka, forensic drillings and excavations were performed at Belzec, the results of which are critically reviewed. 142 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#9)

Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. By Jürgen Graf, Thomas Kues and Carlo Mattogno. Between 25,000 and 2 million Jews are said to have been killed in gas chambers in the Sobibór camp in Poland. The corpses were allegedly buried in mass graves and later incinerated on pyres. This book investigates these claims and shows that they are based on the selective use of contradictory eyewitness testimony. Archeological surveys of the camp are analyzed that started in 2000-2001 and carried on until 2018. The book also documents the general National-Socialist policy toward Jews, which never included a genocidal "final solution." In conclusion, Sobibór emerges not as a "pure extermination camp", but as a transit camp from where Jews were deported to the occupied eastern territories. 2nd ed., 456 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#19)

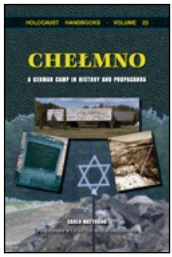




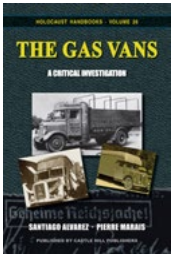




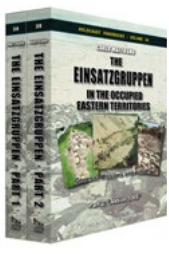
The "Operation Reinhardt" Camps Treblinka, Sobibór, Bełżec. By Carlo Mattogno. This study has its first focus on witness testimonies recorded during World War II and the immediate post-war era, many of them discussed here for the first time, thus demonstrating how the myth of the "extermination camps" was created. The second part of this book brings us up to speed with the various archeological efforts made by mainstream scholars in their attempt to prove that the myth is true. The third part compares the findings of the second part with what we ought to expect, and reveals the chasm between facts and myth. 402 pages, illustrations, bibliography, index. (#28)



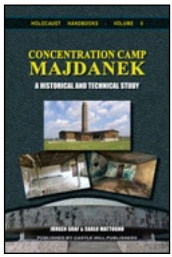
Chelmno: A Camp in History & Propaganda. By Carlo Mattogno. At Chełmno, huge masses of Jewish prisoners are said to have been gassed in "gas vans" or shot (claims vary from 10,000 to 1.3 million victims). This study covers the subject from every angle, undermining the orthodox claims about the camp with an overwhelmingly effective body of evidence. Eyewitness statements, gas wagons as extermination weapons, forensics reports and excavations, German documents – all come under Mattogno's scrutiny. Here are the uncensored facts about Chełmno, not the propaganda. This is a complementary volume to the book on *The Gas Vans* (#26). 2nd ed., 188 pages, indexed, illustrated, bibliography. (#23)



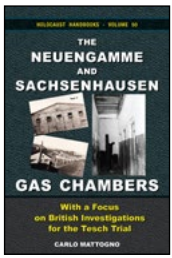
The Gas Vans: A Critical Investigation. By Santiago Alvarez and Pierre Marais. Did the Nazis use mobile gas chambers to exterminate 700,000 people? Are witness statements believable? Are documents genuine? Where are the murder weapons? Could they have operated as claimed? Where are the corpses? In order to get to the truth of the matter, Alvarez has scrutinized all known wartime documents and photos about this topic; he has analyzed a huge amount of witness statements as published in the literature and as presented in more than 30 trials held over the decades in Germany, Poland and Israel; and he has examined the claims made in the pertinent mainstream literature. The result of his research is mind-boggling. Note: This book and Mattogno's book on Chelmno were edited in parallel to make sure they are consistent and not repetitive. 2nd ed., 412 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#26)



The Einsatzgruppen in the Occupied Eastern Territories: Genesis, Missions and Actions. By C. Mattogno. Before invading the Soviet Union, the German authorities set up special units meant to secure the area behind the German front. Orthodox historians claim that these units called *Einsatzgruppen* primarily engaged in rounding up and mass-murdering Jews. This study sheds a critical light onto this topic by reviewing all the pertinent sources as well as material traces. It reveals on the one hand that original war-time documents do not fully support the orthodox genocidal narrative, and on the other that most post-"liberation" sources such as testimonies and forensic reports are steeped in Soviet atrocity propaganda and are thus utterly unreliable. In addition, material traces of the claimed massacres are rare due to an attitude of collusion by governments and Jewish lobby groups. 2nd ed.., 2 vols., 864 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#39)



Concentration Camp Majdanek. A Historical and Technical Study. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. At war's end, the Soviets claimed that up to two million Jews were murdered at the Majdanek Camp in seven gas chambers. Over the decades, however, the Majdanek Museum reduced the death toll three times to currently 78,000, and admitted that there were "only" two gas chambers. By exhaustively researching primary sources, the authors expertly dissect and repudiate the myth of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. They also critically investigated the legend of mass executions of Jews in tank trenches and prove it groundless. Again they have produced a standard work of methodical investigation which authentic historiography cannot ignore. 3rd ed., 358 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#5)



The Neuengamme and Sachsenhausen Gas Chambers. By Carlo Mattogno. The Neuengamme Camp near Hamburg, and the Sachsenhausen Camp north of Berlin allegedly had homicidal gas chambers for the mass gassing of inmates. The evaluation of many postwar interrogation protocols on this topic exposes inconsistencies, discrepancies and contradictions. British interrogating techniques are revealed as manipulative, threatening and mendacious. Finally, technical absurdities of gas-chambers and mass-gassing claims unmask these tales as a mere regurgitation of hearsay stories from other camps, among

them foremost Auschwitz. 178 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#50)

Concentration Camp Stutthof and Its Function in National Socialist Jewish Policy. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. Orthodox historians claim that the Stutthof Camp near Danzig, East Prussia, served as a "makeshift" extermination camp in 1944, where inmates were killed in a gas chamber. Based mainly on archival resources, this study thoroughly debunks this view and shows that Stutthof was in fact a center for the organization of German forced labor toward the end of World War II. The claimed gas chamber was a mere delousing facility. 4th ed., 170 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#4)

SECTION THREE:
Auschwitz Studies

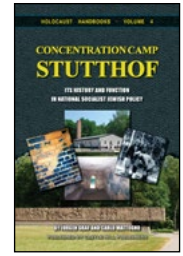
The Making of the Auschwitz Myth: Auschwitz in British Intercepts, Polish Underground Reports and Postwar Testimonies (1941-1947). By Carlo Mattogno. Using messages sent by the Polish underground to London, SS radio messages sent to and from Auschwitz that were intercepted and decrypted by the British, and a plethora of witness statements made during the war and in the immediate postwar period, the author shows how exactly the myth of mass murder in Auschwitz gas chambers was created, and how it was turned subsequently into "history" by intellectually corrupt scholars who cherry-picked claims that fit into their agenda and ignored or actively covered up literally thousands of lies of "witnesses" to make their narrative look credible. 2nd edition, 514 pp., b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#41)

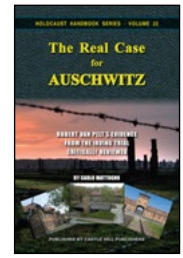
The Real Case of Auschwitz: Robert van Pelt's Evidence from the Irving Trial Critically Reviewed. By Carlo Mattogno. Prof. Robert van Pelt, a mainstream expert on Auschwitz, became famous when appearing as an expert during the London libel trial of David Irving against Deborah Lipstadt. From it resulted a book titled *The Case for Auschwitz*, in which van Pelt laid out his case for the existence of homicidal gas chambers at that camp. This book is a scholarly response to Prof. van Pelt—and Jean-Claude Pressac, upon whose books van Pelt's study is largely based. Mattogno lists all the evidence van Pelt adduces, and shows one by one that van Pelt misrepresented and misinterpreted every single one of them. This is a book of prime political and scholarly importance to those looking for the truth about Auschwitz. 3rd ed., 692 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, bibliography, index. (#22)

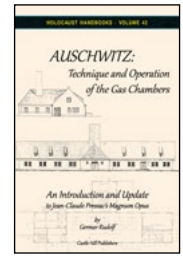
Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf, with contributions by Serge Thion, Robert Faurisson and Carlo Mattogno. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute revisionist findings with the "technical" method. For this he was praised by the mainstream, and they proclaimed victory over the "revisionists." In his book, Pressac's works and claims are shown to be unscientific in nature, as he never substantiates what he claims, and historically false, because he systematically misrepresents, misinterprets and misunderstands German wartime documents. 2nd ed., 226 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary bibliography, index. (#14)

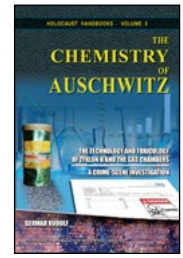
Auschwitz: Technique and Operation of the Gas Chambers: An Introduction and Update. By Germar Rudolf. Pressac's 1989 oversize book of the same title was a trail blazer. Its many document repros are valuable, but Pressac's annotations are now outdated. This book summarizes the most pertinent research results on Auschwitz gained during the past 30 years. With many references to Pressac's epic tome, it serves as an update and correction to it, whether you own an original hard copy of it, read it online, borrow it from a library, purchase a reprint, or are just interested in such a summary in general. 144 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography. (#42)

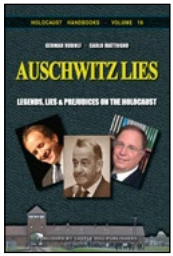
The Chemistry of Auschwitz: The Technology and Toxicology of Zyklon B and the Gas Chambers – A Crime-Scene Investigation. By Germar Rudolf. This study documents forensic research on Auschwitz, where material traces reign supreme. Most of the claimed crime scenes – the claimed homicidal gas chambers – are still accessible to forensic examination to some degree. This book addresses questions such as: How were these gas chambers configured? How did they operate? In addition, the infamous Zyklon B is examined in detail. What exactly was it? How did it kill? Did it leave traces in masonry that can be found still today? Indeed, it should have, the author concludes, but several sets of analyses show no trace of it. The author also discusses in depth similar forensic research conducted by other scholars. 4th ed., 454 pages, more than 120 color and over 100 b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#2)

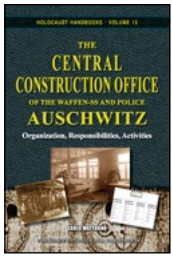


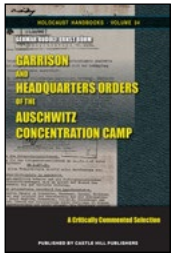


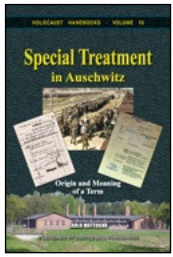


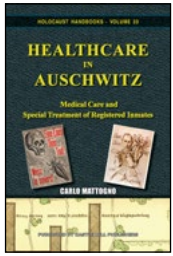


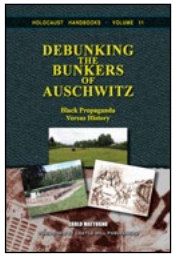












Auschwitz Lies: Legends, Lies and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. The fallacious research and alleged "refutation" of revisionist scholars by French biochemist G. Wellers (attacking Leuchter's famous report, #16), Polish chemist Dr. J. Markiewicz and U.S. chemist Dr. Richard Green (taking on Rudolf's chemical research), Dr. John Zimmerman (tackling Mattogno on cremation issues), Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman (trying to prove it all), as well as researchers Keren, McCarthy and Mazal (who turned cracks into architectural features), are exposed for what they are: blatant and easily exposed political lies created to ostracize dissident historians. 4th ed., 420 pages, b&w illustrations, index. (#18)

Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. When Russian authorities granted access to their archives in the early 1990s, the files of the Auschwitz Central Construction Office, stored in Moscow, attracted the attention of scholars researching the history of this camp. This important office was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex, including the crematories which are said to have contained the "gas chambers." This study sheds light into this hitherto hidden aspect of this camp's history, but also provides a deep understanding of the organization, tasks, and procedures of this office. 2nd ed., 188 pages, b&w illustrations, glossary, index. (#13)

Garrison and Headquarters Orders of the Auschwitz Camp. By Germar Rudolf and Ernst Böhm. A large number of the orders issued by the various commanders of the Auschwitz Camp have been preserved. They reveal the true nature of the camp with all its daily events. There is not a trace in them pointing at anything sinister going on. Quite to the contrary, many orders are in insurmountable contradiction to claims that prisoners were mass murdered, such as the children of SS men playing with inmates, SS men taking friends for a sight-seeing tour through the camp, or having a romantic stroll with their lovers around the camp grounds. This is a selection of the most pertinent of these orders together with comments putting them into their proper historical context. 185 pages, b&w ill., bibl., index (#34)

Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like "special treatment," "special action," and others have been interpreted as code words for mass murder. But that is not always true. This study focuses on documents about Auschwitz, showing that, while "special" had many different meanings, not a single one meant "execution." Hence the practice of deciphering an alleged "code language" by assigning homicidal meaning to harmless documents – a key component of mainstream historiography – is untenable. 2nd ed., 166 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#10)

Healthcare at Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno. In extension of the above study on *Special Treatment in Auschwitz*, this study proves the extent to which the German authorities at Auschwitz tried to provide health care for the inmates. Part 1 of this book analyzes the inmates' living conditions and the various sanitary and medical measures implemented. It documents the vast construction efforts to build a huge inmate hospital insinde the Auschwity-Birkenau Camp. Part 2 explores what happened to registered inmates who were "selected" or subject to "special treatment" while disabled or sick. This study shows that a lot was tried to cure these inmates, especially under the aegis of Garrison Physician Dr. Wirths. Part 3 is dedicated to this very Dr. Wirths. The reality of this caring philanthropist refutes the current stereotype of SS officers. 398 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#33)

Debunking the Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. The "bunkers" at Auschwitz-Birkenau, two former farmhouses just outside the camp's perimeter, are claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz specifically equipped for this purpose. They supposedly went into operation during the first half of 1942, with thousands of Jews sent straight from deportation trains to these "gas chambers." However, documents clearly show that all inmates sent to Auschwity during that time were properly admitted to the camp. No mass murder on arrival can have happened. With the help of other wartime files as well as air photos taken by Allied reconnaissance aircraft in 1944, this study shows that these homicidal "bunkers" never existed, how the rumors about them evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups in the camp, and how this propaganda was transformed into a false reality by "historians." 2nd ed.,

292 pages, b&w ill., bibliography, index. (#11)

Auschwitz: The First Gassing. Rumor and Reality. By Carlo Mattogno. The first gassing in Auschwitz is claimed to have occurred on Sept. 3, 1941 in a basement. The accounts reporting it are the archetypes for all later gassing accounts. This study analyzes all available sources about this alleged event. It shows that these sources contradict each other about the event's location, date, the kind of victims and their number, and many more aspects, which makes it impossible to extract a consistent story. Original wartime documents inflict a final blow to this legend and prove without a shadow of a doubt that this legendary event never happened. 4th ed., 262 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#20)

Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is said to be the first homicidal gas chamber there. This study analyzes witness statements and hundreds of wartime documents to accurately write a history of that building. Where witnesses speak of gassings, they are either very vague or, if specific, contradict one another and are refuted by documented and material facts. The author also exposes the fraudulent attempts of mainstream historians to convert the witnesses' black propaganda into "truth" by means of selective quotes, omissions, and distortions. Mattogno proves that this building's morgue was never a homicidal gas chamber, nor could it have worked as such. 2nd ed., 152 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#21)

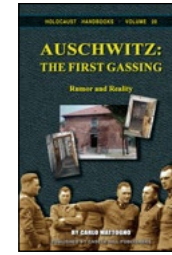
Auschwitz: Open-Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. In 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered in gas chambers. The camp crematoria were unable to cope with so many corpses. Therefore, every single day thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in trenches. The sky was filled with thick smoke, if we believe witnesses. This book examines many testimonies regarding these incinerations and establishes whether these claims were even possible. Using air photos, physical evidence and wartime documents, the author shows that these claims are fiction. A new Appendix contains 3 papers on groundwater levels and cattle mass burnings. 2nd ed., 202 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#17)

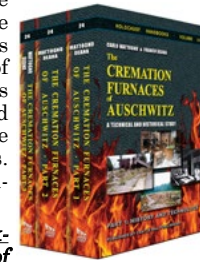
The Cremation Furnaces of Auschwitz. By Carlo Mattogno & Franco Deana. An exhaustive study of the early history and technology of cremation in general and of the cremation furnaces of Auschwitz in particular. On a vast base of technical literature, extant wartime documents and material traces, the authors establish the nature and capacity of these cremation furnaces, showing that these devices were inferior makeshift versions, and that their capacity was lower than normal. The Auschwitz crematoria were not facilities of mass destruction, but installations barely managing to handle the victims among the inmates who died of various epidemics. 2nd ed., 3 vols., 1201 pages, b&w and color illustrations (vols 2 & 3), bibliography, index, glossary. (#24)

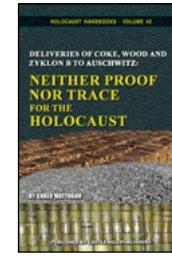
Curated Lies: The Auschwitz Museum's Misrepresentations, Distortions and Deceptions. By Carlo Mattogno. Revisionist research results have put the Polish Auschwitz Museum under enormous pressure to answer this challenge. They've answered. This book analyzes their answer. It first exposes the many tricks and lies used by the museum to bamboozle millions of visitors every year regarding its most valued asset, the "gas chamber" in the Main Camp. Next, it reveals how the museum's historians mislead and lie through their teeth about documents in their archives. A long string of completely innocuous documents is mistranslated and misrepresented to make it look like they prove the existence of homicidal gas chambers. 2nd ed., 259 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#38)

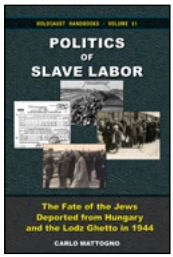
Deliveries of Coke, Wood and Zyklon B to Auschwitz: Neither Proof Nor Trace for the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno. Researchers from the Auschwitz Museum tried to prove the reality of mass extermination by pointing to documents about deliveries of wood and coke as well as Zyklon B to the Auschwitz Camp. If put into the actual historical and technical context, however, as is done by this study, these documents prove the exact opposite of what those orthodox researchers claim. This study exposes the mendacious tricks with which these museum officials once more deceive the trusting public. 184 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#40)

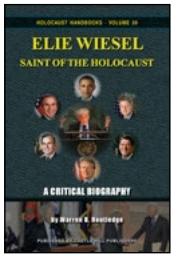
Mis-Chronicling Auschwitz. Danuta Czech's Flawed Methods, Lies and Deceptions in Her "Auschwitz Chronicle". By Carlo Mattogno. The *Auschwitz Chronicle* is a reference book for the history of the Auschwitz

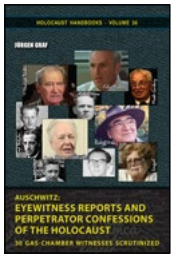


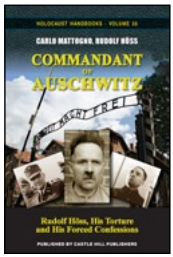












Camp. It was published in 1990 by Danuta Czech, one of the Auschwitz Museum's most prolific and impactful historians. Analyzing this almost 1,000-page long tome one entry at a time, Mattogno has compiled a long list of misrepresentations, outright lies and deceptions contained in it. They all aim at creating the otherwise unsubstantiated claim that homicidal gas chambers and lethal injections were used at Auschwitz for mass-murdering inmates. This literary mega-fraud needs to be retired from the ranks of Auschwitz sources. 324 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#47)

The Real Auschwitz Chronicle. By Carlo Mattogno. Nagging is easy. We actually did a better job! That which is missing in Czech's *Chronicle* is included here: day after day of the camp's history, documents are presented showing that it could not have been an extermination camp: tens of thousands of sick and injured inmates were cared for medically with huge efforts, and the camp authorities tried hard to improve the initially catastrophic hygienic conditions. Part Two contains data on transports, camp occupancy and mortality figures. For the first time, we find out what this camps' real death toll was. 2 vols., 906 pp., b&w illustrations (Vol. 2), bibliography, index. (#48)

Politics of Slave Labor: The Fate of the Jews Deported from Hungary and the Lodz Ghetto in 1944. By Carlo Mattogno. The deportation of the Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz in May-July 1944 is said to have been the pinnacle of this camp's extermination frenzy, topped off in August of that year by the extermination of Jews deported from the Lodz Ghetto. This book gathers and explains all the evidence available on both events. In painstaking research, the author proves almost on a person-by-person level what the fate was of many of the Jews deported from Hungary or the Lodz Ghetto. He demonstrates that these Jews were deported to serve as slave laborers in the Third Reich's collapsing war economy. There is no trace of any extermination of any of these Jews. 338 pp., b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#51)

SECTION FOUR:
Witness Critique

Elie Wiesel, Saint of the Holocaust: A Critical Biography. By Warren B. Routledge. This book analyzes several of Wiesel's texts, foremost his camp autobiography Night. The author proves that much of what Wiesel claims can never have happened. It shows how Zionist control has allowed Wiesel and his fellow extremists to force leaders of many nations, the U.N. and even popes to genuflect before Wiesel as symbolic acts of subordination to World Jewry, while at the same time forcing school children to submit to Holocaust brainwashing. This study also shows how parallel to this abuse of power, critical reactions to it also increased: Holocaust revisionism. While Catholics jumped on the Holocaust band wagon, the number of Jews rejecting certain aspect of the Holocaust narrative and its abuse grew as well. This first unauthorized biography of Wiesel exposes both his personal deceits and the whole myth of "the six million." 3rd ed., 458 pages, b&w illustration, bibliography, index. (#30)

Auschwitz: Eyewitness Reports and Perpetrator Confessions. By Jürgen Graf. The traditional narrative of what transpired at the infamous Auschwitz camp during WWII rests almost exclusively on witness testimony from former inmates as well as erstwhile camp officials. This study critically scrutinizes the 30 most important of these witness statements by checking them for internal coherence, and by comparing them with one another as well as with other evidence such as wartime documents, air photos, forensic research results, and material traces. The result is devastating for the traditional narrative. 372 pages, b&w illust., bibl., index. (#36)

Commandant of Auschwitz: Rudolf Höss, His Torture and His Forced Confessions. By Carlo Mattogno & Rudolf Höss. From 1940 to 1943, Rudolf Höss was the commandant of the infamous Auschwitz Camp. After the war, he was captured by the British. In the following 13 months until his execution, he made 85 depositions of various kinds in which he confessed his involvement in the "Holocaust." This study first reveals how the British tortured him to extract various "confessions." Next, all of Höss's depositions are analyzed by checking his claims for internal consistency and comparing them with established historical facts. The results are eye-opening… 2nd ed., 411 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#35)

An Auschwitz Doctor's Eyewitness Account: The Tall Tales of Dr. Mengele's Assistant Analyzed. By Miklos Nyiszli & Carlo Mattogno.

Nyiszli, a Hungarian physician, ended up at Auschwitz in 1944 as Dr. Mengele's assistant. After the war he wrote a book and several other writings describing what he claimed to have experienced. To this day some traditional historians take his accounts seriously, while others reject them as grotesque lies and exaggerations. This study presents and analyzes Nyiszli's writings and skillfully separates truth from fabulous fabrication. 2nd ed., 484 pages, b&w illustrations, bibliography, index. (#37)

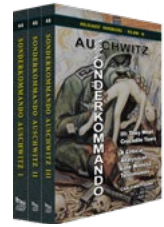
Rudolf Reder versus Kurt Gerstein: Two False Testimonies on the Bełżec Camp Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. Only two witnesses have ever testified substantially about the alleged Belzec Extermination Camp: The survivor Rudolf Reder and the SS officer Kurt Gerstein. Gerstein's testimonies have been a hotspot of revisionist critique for decades. It is now discredited even among orthodox historians. They use Reder's testimony to fill the void, yet his testimonies are just as absurd. This study thoroughly scrutinizes Reder's various statements, critically revisits Gerstein's various depositions, and then compares these two testimonies which are at once similar in some respects, but incompatible in others. 216 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#43)

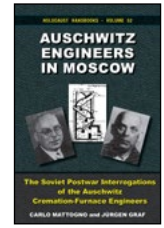
Sonderkommando Auschwitz I: Nine Eyewitness Testimonies Analyzed. By Carlo Mattogno. The 1979 book *Auschwitz Inferno* by alleged former Auschwitz "Sonderkommando" member Filip Müller has a great influence on the perception of Auschwitz by the public and by historians. This book critically analyzes Müller's various post-war statements, which are full of exaggerations, falsehoods and plagiarized text passages. Also scrutinized are the testimonies of eight other claimed former *Sonderkommando* members: D. Paisikovic, S. Jankowski, H. Mandelbaum, L. Nagraba, J. Rosenblum, A. Pilo, D. Fliamenbaum and S. Karolinskij. 304 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#44)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz II: The False Testimonies by Henryk Tauber and Szlama Dragon. By Carlo Mattogno. Auschwitz survivor and former member of the so-called "Sonderkommando" Henryk Tauber is one of the most important witnesses about the alleged gas chambers inside the crematoria at Auschwitz, because right at the war's end, he made several extremely detailed depositions about it. The same is true for Szlama Dragon, only he claims to have worked at the so-called "bunkers" of Birkenau, two makeshift gas chambers just outside the camp perimeter. This study thoroughly scrutinizes these two key testimonies. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#45)

Sonderkommando Auschwitz III: They Wept Crocodile Tears. A Critical Analysis of Late Witness Testimonies. By Carlo Mattogno. This book focuses on the critical analysis of witness testimonies on the alleged Auschwitz gas chambers recorded or published in the 1990s and early 2000s, such as J. Sackar, A. Dragon, J. Gabai, S. Chasan, L. Cohen and S. Venezia, among others. 232 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#46)

Auschwitz Engineers in Moscow: The Soviet Postwar Interrogations of the Auschwitz Cremation-Furnace Engineers. By Carlo Mattogno and Jürgen Graf. After the war, the Soviets arrested four leading engineers of the Topf Company. Among other things, they had planned and supervised the construction of the Auschwitz cremation furnaces and the ventilation systems of the rooms said to have served as homicidal gas chambers. Between 1946 and 1948, Soviet officials conducted numerous interrogations with them. This work analyzes them by putting them into the context of the vast documentation on these and related facilities. The appendix contains all translated interrogation protocols. 254 pages, b&w illust., bibliography, index. (#52)





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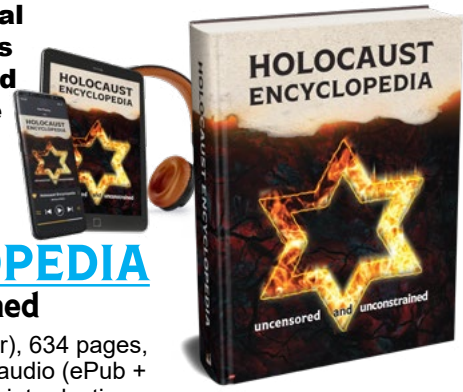
Three decades of unflagging archival and forensic research by the world's most knowledgable, courageous and prodigious Holocaust scholars have finally coalesced into a reference book that makes all this knowledge readily accessible to everyone:



HOLOCAUST ENCYCLOPEDIA

uncensored and unconstrained

Available as paperback (b&w) or hardcover (color), 634 pages, 8.5"×11"; as eBook (ePub or PDF) and eBook + audio (ePub + mp3); more than 350 illustrations in 579 entries; introduction, bibliography, index. **Online at** www.NukeBook.org

We all know the basics of "The Holocaust." But what about the details? Websites and printed encyclopedias can help us there. Take the 4-volume encyclopedia by Israel's Yad Vashem Center: *The Encyclopedia of the Holocaust* (1990). For every significant crime scene, it presents a condensed narrative of Israel's finest Holocaust scholars. However, it contains not one entry about witnesses and their stories, even though they are the foundation of our knowledge. When a murder is committed, the murder weapon and the crime's traces are of crucial importance. Yet Yad Vashem's encyclopedia has no entries explaining scientific findings on these matters – not one.

This is where the present encyclopedia steps in. It not only summarizes and explains the many pieces that make up the larger Holocaust picture. It also reveals the evidence that confirms or contradicts certain notions. Nearly 300 entries present the essence of important witness accounts, and they are subjected to source criticism. This enables us to decide which witness claims are credible.

For all major crime scenes, the sometimes-conflicting claims are presented. We learn how our knowledge has changed over time, and what evidence shores up the currently valid narrative of places such as Auschwitz, Belzec, Sobibór, Treblinka, Dachau and Bergen-Belsen and many more.

Other entries discuss tools and mechanisms allegedly used for the mass murders, and how the crimes' traces were erased, if at all. A few entries discuss toxicological issues surrounding the various lethal gases claimed to have been used.

This encyclopedia has multiple entries on some common claims about aspects of the Holocaust, including a list of "Who said it?" This way we can quickly find proof for these claims.

Finally, several entries address factors that have influenced the creation of the Holocaust narrative, and how we perceive it today. This includes entries on psychological warfare and wartime propaganda; on conditions prevailing during investigations and trials of alleged Holocaust perpetrators; on censorship against historical dissidents; on the religious dimension of the Holocaust narrative; and on motives of all sides involved in creating and spreading their diverse Holocaust narratives.

In this important volume, now with 579 entries, you will discover many astounding aspects of the Holocaust narrative that you did not even know exist.

Books on the Holocaust and Free Speech

On the next six pages, we list some of the books available from ARMREG that are not part of the series *Holocaust Handbooks*. For our current range of products, visit our web store at www.ARMREG.co.uk.

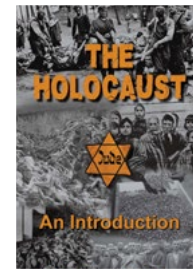
The Holocaust: An Introduction. By Thomas Dalton. The Holocaust was perhaps the greatest crime of the 20th Century. Six million Jews, we are told, died by gassing, shooting, and deprivation. But: Where did the six-million figure come from? How, exactly, did the gas chambers work? Why do we have so little physical evidence from major death camps? Why haven't we found even a fraction of the six million bodies, or their ashes? Why has there been so much media suppression and governmental censorship on this topic? In a sense, the Holocaust is the greatest murder mystery in history. It is a topic of greatest importance for the present day. Let's explore the evidence, and see where it leads. 128 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index.

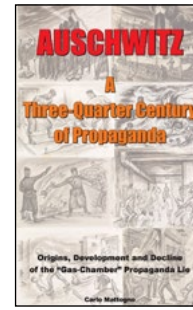
Auschwitz: A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda: Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas Chamber" Propaganda Lie. By Carlo Mattogno. Wild rumors were circulating about Auschwitz during WWII: Germans testing war gases; mass murder in electrocution chambers, with gas showers or pneumatic hammers; living people sent on conveyor belts into furnaces; grease and soap made of the victims. Nothing of it was true. When the Soviets captured Auschwitz in early 1945, they reported that 4 million inmates were killed on electrocution conveyor belts discharging their load directly into furnaces. That wasn't true either. After the war, "witnesses" and "experts" added more claims: mass murder with gas bombs, gas chambers made of canvas; crematoria burning 400 million victims… Again, none of it was true. This book gives an overview of the many rumors and lies about Auschwitz today rejected as untrue, and exposes the ridiculous methods that turned some claims into "history," although they are just as untrue. 125 pp. pb, 6"×9", ill., bibl., index, b&w ill.

Auschwitz: A Judge Looks at the Evidence. By Wilhelm Stäglich. Auschwitz is the epicenter of the Holocaust, where more people are said to have been murdered than anywhere else. The most important evidence for this claim was presented during two trials: the International Military Tribunal of 1945/46, and the German Auschwitz Trial of 1963-1965. In this book, Wilhelm Stäglich, a former German judge, reveals the incredibly scandalous way in which Allied victors and German courts bent and broke the law in order to come to politically foregone conclusions. Stäglich also exposes the superficial way in which historians are dealing with the many incongruities and discrepancies of the historical record. 3rd edition 2015, 422 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Hilberg's Giant with Feet of Clay. By Jürgen Graf. Raul Hilberg's major work *The Destruction of the European Jews* is generally considered the standard work on the Holocaust. The critical reader might ask: what evidence does Hilberg provide to back his thesis that there was a German plan to exterminate Jews, to be carried out in the legendary gas chambers? And what evidence supports his estimate of 5.1 million Jewish victims? Jürgen Graf applies the methods of critical analysis to Hilberg's evidence, and examines the results in the light of revisionist historiography. The results of Graf's critical analysis are devastating for Hilberg. Graf's analysis is the first comprehensive and systematic examination of the leading spokesperson for the orthodox version of the Jewish fate during the Third Reich. 3rd edition 2022, 182 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Exactitude: Festschrift for Prof. Dr. Robert Faurisson. By R.H. Countess, C. Lindtner, G. Rudolf (eds.)_Faurisson probably deserves the title of the most-courageous intellectual of the 20th and the early 21st Century. With bravery and steadfastness, he challenged the dark forces of historical and political fraud with his unrelenting exposure of their lies and hoaxes surrounding the orthodox Holocaust narrative. This book describes and celebrates the man and his work dedicated to accuracy and marked by insubmission. 146 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.




AUSCHWITZ
A Three-Quarter Century of Propaganda
Origins, Development and Decline of the "Gas-Chamber" Propaganda Lie
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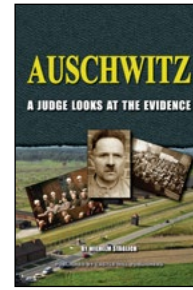
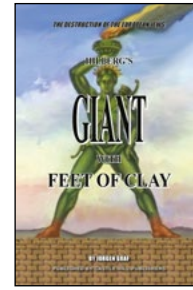
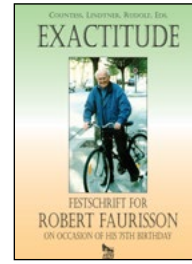






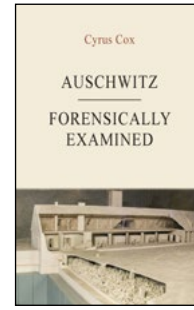
Auschwitz – Forensically Examined. By Cyrus Cox. Modern forensic crime-scene investigations can reveal a lot about the Holocaust. There are many big tomes about this. But if you want it all in a nutshell, read this booklet. It condenses the most-important findings of Auschwitz forensics into a quick and easy read. In the first section, the forensic investigations conducted so far are reviewed. In the second section, the most-important results of these studies are summarized. The main arguments focus on two topics. The first centers around the poison allegedly used at Auschwitz for mass murder: Zyklon B. Did it leave any traces in masonry where it was used? Can it be detected to this day? The second topic deals with mass cremations. Did the crematoria of Auschwitz have the claimed huge capacity? Do air photos taken during the war confirm witness statements on huge smoking pyres? This book gives the answers, together with many references to source material and further reading. The third section reports on how the establishment has reacted to these research results. 2nd ed., 128 pp. pb., b&w ill., bibl., index.

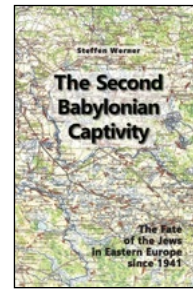
Ulysses's Lie. By Paul Rassiner. Holocaust revisionism began with this book: Frenchman Rassinier, a pacifist and socialist, was sent first to Buchenwald Camp in 1944, then to Dora-Mittelbau. Here he reports from his own experience how the prisoners turned each other's imprisonment into hell without being forced to do so. In the second part, Rassinier analyzes the books of former fellow prisoners, and shows how they lied and distorted in order to hide their complicity. First complete English edition, including Rassinier's prologue, Albert Paraz's preface, and press reviews. 270 pp, 6"×9" pb, bibl, index.

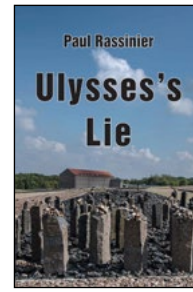
The Second Babylonian Captivity: The Fate of the Jews in Eastern Europe since 1941. By Steffen Werner. "But if they were not murdered, where did the six million deported Jews end up?" This objection demands a well-founded response. While researching an entirely different topic, Werner stumbled upon peculiar demographic data of Belorussia. Years of research subsequently revealed more evidence which eventually allowed him to propose: The Third Reich did indeed deport many of the Jews of Europe to Eastern Europe in order to settle them there "in the swamp." This book shows what really happened to the Jews deported to the East by the National Socialists, how they have fared since. It provides context for hitherto-obscure historical events and obviates extreme claims such as genocide and gas chambers. With a preface by Germar Rudolf. 190 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill., bibl., index

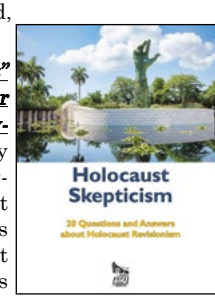
Holocaust Skepticism: 20 Questions and Answers about Holocaust Revisionism. By Germar Rudolf. This 15-page brochure introduces the novice to the concept of Holocaust revisionism, and answers 20 tough questions, among them: What does Holocaust revisionism claim? Why should I take Holocaust revisionism more seriously than the claim that the earth is flat? How about the testimonies by survivors and confessions by perpetrators? What about the pictures of corpse piles in the camps? Why does it matter how many Jews were killed by the Nazis, since even 1,000 would have been too many? … Glossy full-color brochure. PDF file free of charge available at www.HolocaustHandbooks.com, Option "Promotion". This item is *not* copyright-protected. Hence, you can do with it whatever you want: download, post, email, print, multiply, hand out, sell… 20 pp., stapled, 8.5"×11", full-color throughout.

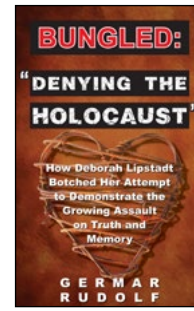
Bungled: "Denying the Holocaust" How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory. By Germar Rudolf. With her book *Denying the Holocaust*, Deborah Lipstadt tried to show the flawed methods and extremist motives of "Holocaust deniers." This book demonstrates that Dr. Lipstadt clearly has neither understood the principles of science and scholarship, nor has she any clue about the historical topics she is writing about. She misquotes, mistranslates, misrepresents, misinterprets, and makes a plethora of wild claims without backing them up with anything. Rather than dealing thoroughly with factual arguments, Lipstadt's book is full of *ad hominem* attacks on her opponents. It is an exercise in anti-intellectual pseudo-scientific










BUNGLED:
"DENYING THE HOLOCAUST"
How Deborah Lipstadt Botched Her Attempt to Demonstrate the Growing Assault on Truth and Memory
GERMAR RUDOLF

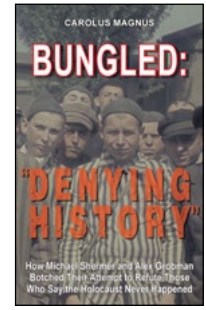
arguments, an exhibition of ideological radicalism that rejects anything which contradicts its preset conclusions. **F for FAIL.** 2nd ed., 224 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Denying History". How Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman Botched Their Attempt to Refute Those Who Say the Holocaust Never Happened. By Carolus Magnus (C. Mattogno). *Skeptic Magazine* editor Michael Shermer and Alex Grobman from the Simon Wiesenthal Center wrote a book claiming to be "a thorough and thoughtful answer to all the claims of the Holocaust deniers." As this book shows, however, Shermer and Grobman completely ignored almost all the "claims" made in the more than 10,000 pages of more-recent cutting-edge revisionist archival and forensic research. Furthermore, they piled up a heap of falsifications, contortions, omissions and fallacious interpretations of the evidence. Finally, what the authors claim to have demolished is not revisionism but a ridiculous parody of it. They ignored the known unreliability of their cherry-picked selection of evidence, utilized unverified and incestuous sources, and obscured the massive body of research and all the evidence that dooms their project to failure. 162 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Bungled: "Debunking Holocaust Denial Theories". How James and Lance Morcan Botched Their Attempt to Affirm the Historicity of the Nazi Genocide. By Carolus Magnus. The novelists and movie-makers James and Lance Morcan have produced a book "to end [Holocaust] denial once and for all" by disproving "the various arguments Holocaust deniers use to try to discredit wartime records." It's a lie. First, the Morcans completely ignored the vast amount of recent scholarly studies published by revisionists; they don't even mention them. Instead, they engage in shadowboxing, creating some imaginary, bogus "revisionist" scarecrow which they then tear to pieces. In addition, their knowledge even of their own side's source material is dismal, and the way they back up their misleading or false claims is pitifully inadequate. 144 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Stalin's War of Extermination 1941-1945. By Joachim Hoffmann. A German government historian documents Stalin's murderous war against the German army and the German people. Based on the author's lifelong study of German and Russian military records, this book reveals the Red Army's grisly record of atrocities against soldiers and civilians, as ordered by Stalin. Since the 1920s, Stalin planned to invade Western Europe to initiate the "World Revolution." He prepared an attack which was unparalleled in history. The Germans noticed Stalin's aggressive intentions, but they underestimated the strength of the Red Army. What unfolded was the cruelest war in history. This book shows how Stalin and his Bolshevik henchman used unimaginable violence and atrocities to break any resistance in the Red Army and to force their unwilling soldiers to fight against the Germans. The book explains how Soviet propagandists incited their soldiers to unlimited hatred against everything German, and he gives the reader a short but extremely unpleasant glimpse into what happened when these Soviet soldiers finally reached German soil in 1945: A gigantic wave of looting, arson, rape, torture, and mass murder… **428 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.**

Who Started World War II: Truth for a War-Torn World. By Udo Walendy. For seven decades, mainstream historians have insisted that Germany was the main, if not the sole culprit for unleashing World War II in Europe. In the present book this myth is refuted. There is available to the public today a great number of documents on the foreign policies of the Great Powers before September 1939 as well as a wealth of literature in the form of memoirs of the persons directly involved in the decisions that led to the outbreak of World War II. Together, they made possible Walendy's present mosaic-like reconstruction of the events before the outbreak of the war in 1939. This book has been published only after an intensive study of sources, taking the greatest care to minimize speculation and inference. The present edition has been translated completely anew from the German original and has been slightly revised. 500 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl., b&w ill.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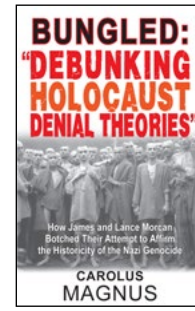
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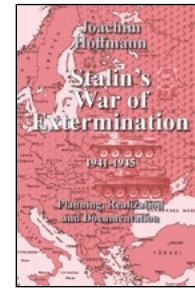


The Day Amazon Murdered Free Speech. By Germar Rudolf. Amazon is the world's biggest book retailer. They dominate the U.S. and several foreign markets. Pursuant to the 1998 declaration of Amazon's founder Jeff Bezos to offer "the good, the bad and the ugly," customers once could buy every title that was in print and was legal to sell. However, in early 2017, a series of anonymous bomb threats against Jewish community centers occurred in the U.S., fueling a campaign by Jewish groups to coax Amazon into banning revisionist writings. On March 6, 2017, Amazon caved in and banned more than 100 books with dissenting viewpoints on the Holocaust. In April 2017, an Israeli Jew was arrested for having placed the fake bomb threats. But Amazon kept its new censorship policy: They next culled any literature critical of Jews or Judaism; then they enforced these bans at all its subsidiaries, such as AbeBooks and The Book Depository; then they banned books other pressure groups don't like; finally, they bullied Ingram, who has a book-distribution monopoly in the US, to enforce the same rules by banning from the entire world-wide book market all books Amazon doesn't like… 3rd ed., 158 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., color illustrations throughout.

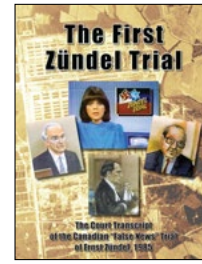
The First Zündel Trial: The Transcript. In the early 1980s, Ernst Zündel, a German living in Toronto, was indicted for allegedly spreading "false news" by selling copies of Harwood's brochure *Did Six Million Really Die?,* which challenged the accuracy of the orthodox Holocaust narrative. When the case went to court in 1985, so-called Holocaust experts and "eyewitnesses" of the alleged homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz were cross-examined for the first time in history by a competent and skeptical legal team. The results were absolutely devastating for the Holocaust orthodoxy. For decades, these mind-boggling trial transcripts were hidden from public view. Now, for the first time, they have been published in print in this new book – unabridged and unedited. 820 pp. pb, 8.5"×11"

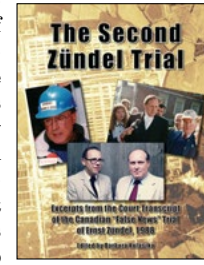
The Holocaust on Trial: The Second Trial against Ernst Zündel 1988. By Ernst Zündel. In 1988, the appeal trial of Ernst Zündel for "knowingly spreading false news about the Holocaust" took place in Toronto. This book is introduced by a brief autobiographic summary of Zündel's early life, and an overview of the evidence introduced during the First Zündel Trial. This is followed by a detailed summary of the testimonies of all the witnesses who testified during the Second Zündel Trial. This was the most-comprehensive and -competent argument ever fought in a court of law over the Holocaust. The arguments presented have fueled revisionism like no other event before, in particular Fred Leuchter's expert report on the gas chambers of Auschwitz and Majdanek, and the testimony of British historian David Irving. Critically annotated edition with a foreword by Germar Rudolf. 410 pp. pb, 6"×9", index.

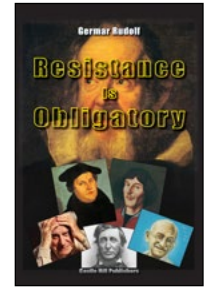
The Second Zündel Trial: Excerpts from the Transcript. By Barbara Kulaszka (ed.). In contrast to Ernst Zündel's book *The Holocaust on Trial* (see earlier description), this book focuses entirely on the Second Zündel Trial by exclusively quoting, paraphrasing and summarizing the entire trial transcript… 498 pp. pb, 8.5"×11", bibl., index, b&w ill.

Resistance Is Obligatory! By Germar Rudolf. In 2005, Rudolf, dissident publisher of revisionist literature, was kidnapped by the U.S. government and deported to Germany. There a a show trial was staged. Rudolf was not permitted to defend his historical opinions. Yet he defended himself anyway: Rudolf gave a 7-day speech proving that only the revisionists are scholarly in their approach, whereas the Holocaust orthodoxy is merely pseudo-scientific. He then explained why it is everyone's obligation to resist, without violence, a government which throws peaceful dissidents into dungeons. When Rudolf tried to publish his defence speech as a book, the public prosecutor initiated a new criminal investigation against him. After his probation time ended in 2011, he dared publish this speech anyway… 2nd ed. 2016, 378 pp. pb, 6"×9", b&w ill.

Hunting Germar Rudolf: Essays on a Modern-Day Witch Hunt. By Germar Rudolf. German-born revisionist activist, author and publisher Germar Rudolf describes which events made







him convert from a Holocaust believer to a Holocaust skeptic, quickly rising to a leading personality within the revisionist movement. This in turn unleashed a tsunami of persecution against him: lost his job, denied his PhD exam, destruction of his family, driven into exile, slandered by the mass media, literally hunted, caught, put on a show trial where filing motions to introduce evidence is illegal under the threat of further prosecution, and finally locked up in prison for years for nothing else than his peaceful yet controversial scholarly writings. In several essays, Rudolf takes the reader on a journey through an absurd world of government and societal persecution which most of us could never even fathom actually exists in a "Western democracy"… 304 pp. pb, 6"×9", bibl., index, b&w ill.

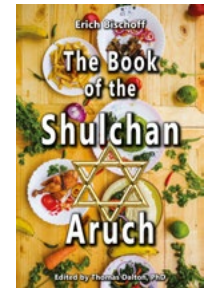
Love: The Pursuit of Happiness. By Germar Rudolf. Rudolf's autobiography on the sensual and emotional aspects of his life: love, affection, romance and erotica, as well as the lack of it. It tells about his human relationships with parents, siblings, friends and girlfriends, wives and children – and with a little puppy called Daisy; about his trials and tribulations as a lover and husband, and most importantly as a father of five children. This book might assist many readers to understand themselves and to help resolve or avoid relationship conflicts. It is an account filled with both humility and humor. Ca. 230 pp. pb, 6"×9" (to appear in late 2024)

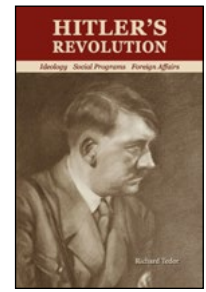
The Book of the Shulchan Aruch. By Erich Bischoff. Most people have heard of the Talmud-that compendium of Jewish laws. The Talmud, however, is vast and largely inscrutable. Fortunately, back in the mid-1500s, a Jewish rabbi created a condensed version of it: the Shulchan Aruch. A fair number of passages in it discuss non-Jews. The laws of Judaism hold Gentiles in very low regard; they can be cheated, lied to, abused, even killed, if it serves Jewish interests. Bischoff, an expert in Jewish religious law, wrote a summary and analysis of this book. He shows us many dark corners of the Jewish religion. 152 pp. pb, 6"x9".

Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs, Foreign Affairs. By Richard Tedor. Defying all boycotts, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany from a bankrupt state to the powerhouse of Europe within just four years, thus becoming Germany's most popular leader ever. How was this possible? This study tears apart the dense web of calumny surrounding this controversial figure. It draws on nearly 200 published German sources, many from the Nazi era, as well as documents from British, U.S., and Soviet archives that describe not only what Hitler did but, more importantly, why he did it. These sources also reveal the true war objectives of the democracies – a taboo subject for orthodox historians – and the resulting world war against Germany. This book is aimed at anyone who feels that something is missing from conventional accounts. 2nd ed., 309 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Hitler on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. That Adolf Hitler spoke out against the Jews is beyond obvious. But of the thousands of books and articles written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler's exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in positions of influence have incentives to present a simplistic picture of Hitler as a blood-thirsty tyrant. However, Hitler's take on the Jews is far more complex and sophisticated. In this book, for the first time, you can make up your own mind by reading nearly every idea that Hitler put forth about the Jews, in considerable detail and in full context. This is the first book ever to compile his remarks on the Jews. As you will discover, Hitler's analysis of the Jews, though hostile, is erudite, detailed, and – surprise, surprise – largely aligns with events of recent decades. There are many lessons here for the modern-day world to learn. 200 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

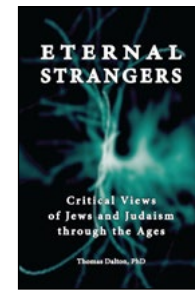
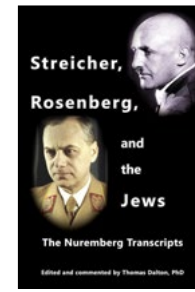
Goebbels on the Jews. By Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. It gives us a detailed look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's dislike of the Jews, and likewise wanted them removed from the Reich. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews completely from Europe—perhaps to the island of Madagascar. This would be the "final solution" to the Jewish Question. Nowhere in the





diary does Goebbels discuss any Hitler order to kill the Jews, nor is there any reference to extermination camps, gas chambers, or any methods of systematic mass-murder. Goebbels acknowledges that Jews did indeed die by the thousands; but the range and scope of killings evidently fall far short of the claimed figure of 6 million. This book contains, for the first time, every significant diary entry relating to the Jews or Jewish policy. Also included are partial or full transcripts of 10 major essays by Goebbels on the Jews. 274 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars. By Thomas Dalton. For many centuries, Jews have had a negative reputation in many countries. The reasons given are plentiful, but less-well-known is their involvement in war. When we examine the causal factors for wars, and look at their primary beneficiaries, we repeatedly find a Jewish presence. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting wars. With their long-notorious influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hard-line stances, being uncompromising, and actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. In this book, Thomas Dalton examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, he dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. 2nd ed., 231 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Eternal Strangers: Critical Views of Jews and Judaism through the Ages. By Thomas Dalton. It is common knowledge that Jews have been disliked for centuries. But why? Our best hope for understanding this recurrent 'anti-Semitism' is to study the history: to look at the actual words written by prominent critics of the Jews, in context, and with an eye to any common patterns that might emerge. Such a study reveals strikingly consistent observations: Jews are seen in very negative, yet always similar terms. The persistence of such comments is remarkable and strongly suggests that the cause for such animosity resides in the Jews themselves—in their attitudes, their values, their ethnic traits and their beliefs.. This book addresses the modern-day "Jewish problem" in all its depth—something which is arguably at the root of many of the world's social, political and economic problems. 186 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.

Streicher, Rosenberg, and the Jews: The Nuremberg Transcripts. By Thomas Dalton. Who, apart from Hitler, contrived the Nazi view on the Jews? And what were these master ideologues thinking? During the post-war International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg, the most-interesting men on trial regarding this question were two with a special connection to the "Jewish Question": Alfred Rosenberg and Julius Streicher. The cases against them, and their personal testimonies, examined for the first time nearly all major aspects of the Holocaust story: the "extermination" thesis, the gas chambers, the gas vans, the shootings in the East, and the "6 million." The truth of the Holocaust has been badly distorted for decades by the powers that be. Here we have the rare opportunity to hear firsthand from two prominent figures in Nazi Germany. Their voices, and their verbatim transcripts from the IMT, lend some much-needed clarity to the situation. 330 pp. pb, 6"×9", index, bibl.